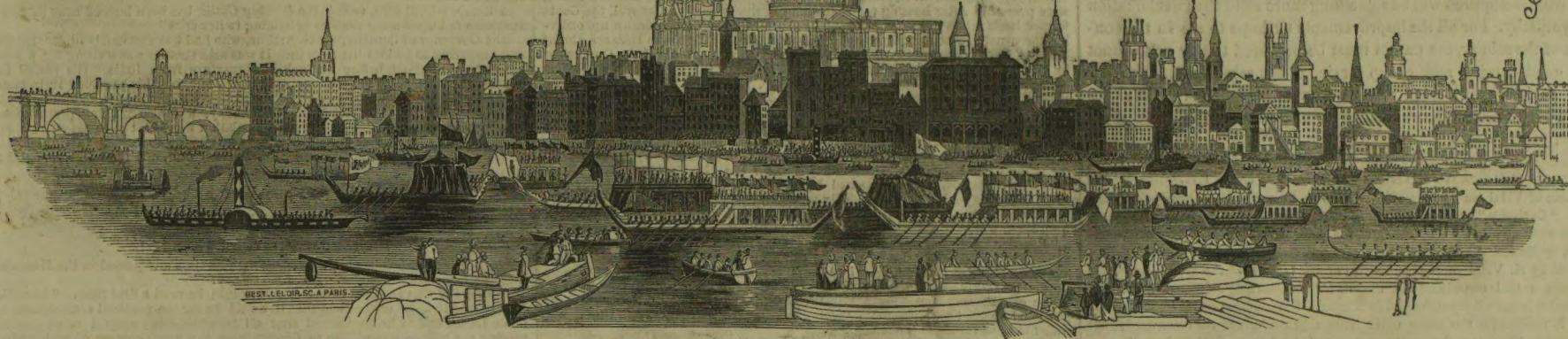


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 224.—VOL. IX.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1846.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE DUKE AND THE ARMY.

REQUENTLY as the Duke of Wellington has had occasion to testify to the high character of the British soldiery, he never did so with more heartiness and effect than on Tuesday evening. The opportunity of doing so, too, was a good one—better than that of writing a despatch. All the courage, devotion, and stern endurance that Wellington has chronicled was exhibited under a system calculated to chill and repress many of the better qualities of the soldier. Colonel Napier speaks of the achievements of our army in the Peninsula as increased in merit by the fact that they were performed by men who fought "under the cold shade of aristocracy;" while the French, under the Imperial system, were stimulated by hopes and rewards that never brightened the career of our "rank and file." It was the defect of our system: the Duke of Wellington often felt the disadvantage of it; he has been known to complain of the strictness with which his hands were tied by the "authorities" at home with regard to rewards and promotions; he could do little but "recommend" in cases of good service; all honorary distinctions were the gift of the Sovereign, and the Duke has always, from a sense of loyalty, refrained from interfering with its exercise: under such circumstances, the result was certain. Honours and rewards, crosses, medals, and clasps, became the objects of political intrigue; the friends and connections of the predominant party were sure of prizes in the Lottery, if they could show the faintest claim to them; where that interest was not possessed, the most brilliant services went unmarked. The force of circumstances, of course, compelled some departures from the general rule, and there were cases of great and unfriended merit getting its due honour; but they were just enough to blind the mass of men to the system itself, and enable great abuses of a trust to be committed with impunity.

Promotion in the English Army has been so completely a matter of purchase or interest, that in but few instances were the officers of the higher grades unconnected with influential parties at home. In all distributions of honours, they were pretty secure. A glance at the Army-List will confirm this statement. But descend a little in the scale of rank, and we find the subaltern officers, the non-commissioned officers, and privates, who struggled through the long and hard-fought campaigns of the Peninsula, without any emblem of their services at all; the chiefs blaze with orders and decorations; the great body of the army has nothing. Often and often has this been complained of, and with great justice; but no ear has been given to all representations from the aggrieved parties.

The Duke of Wellington, true to the principle he had laid down to himself in this matter, declined to interfere; and the denial of this honorary distinction remains a source of discontent in the army to the present day.

We only mention this as exhibiting one phase of our system. The same cold policy that was so sparing of honours to all but the luckily connected—a matter very distinct, one would imagine, from military merit—was lavish of punishment. Every victory of our arms has been gained by men who for every fault were liable to the lash; and who, by no merit whatever, could rise above a certain level. Time has wrought some improvements in both respects: an almost unlimited and discretionary power of punishment was restrained; but still its infliction was capable, in some cases, of producing death. Again and again were efforts made, and almost exclusively by civilians, to abolish the power; but they were always met by the same objection, that there was no other way of maintaining discipline. Some officers, however, at last made the experiment; it was found possible, even amid the difficulties that parsimony and the carelessness of official routine places in the way of better means. And even under the modified practice, cases occurred at intervals that were really disgraceful to a civilised community; and one such case has at last given the death-blow to the system.

The speech of the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords on Tuesday is evidently the beginning of a new era in our military system: it is forced on by the much greater influence that public opinion has acquired over public men. Those who underrate the representative system and scoff at the Reform Bill, should look at the treatment that *all* proposals for improving any class or body met with before that political change. Sneers, scorn, contempt, absolute denial of the remedy, without inquiry into the abuse. Forty years did the Slave-trade struggle for abolition; not till the

representation was placed on a wider basis did slavery in our own empire, as an institution, follow it. Count the number of great changes late years have produced, and we shall soon perceive how much society gains from the people having a real share in the governing power. It is the vice of small knots and corporations of men to be mean and cruel. A great public, properly informed, is neither one nor the other; though those who administer its affairs make it appear so.

The defects of our military system, with its exclusiveness of

ranks, its tests of birth and wealth, as the fitness to command, are essentially those of a "proud aristocracy;" or, what is still worse, a rich oligarchy. Their elevation is not the real one of worth and talent; and they only feel secure in extraneous means of support and influence over others. The rudest expedient is the easiest, so brute force is adopted. But the end of this is coming; and this one change is the precursor of a thousand. Let no one fear that these changes will be for the worse, either for the army or the nation. Glad are we to see the sternest of all disciplinarians, one of the



THE PROPHECY OF THE FLOWER.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

read a second time that day three months. After a long debate, in which a great many honourable members took part, the House divided—

For the second reading	56
Against it	23
Majority for the bill	—33

Several continuance and official bills were forwarded a stage; and on the Sunday Trading Bill the House was counted out at one o'clock on Tuesday morning, there having been only fourteen members present.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

MILITARY FLOGGING.—Earl FORTESCUE presented a petition, praying for the abolition of flogging in the army, and took occasion to pass a high encomium on Colonel Whyte.—Lord BROUGHAM also bore his testimony to the gallant Colonel's general conduct, and expressed his opinion that the charges brought against that officer were unfounded.—The Duke of WELLINGTON: My Lords, it is my duty, in considering the conduct of the gallant officer whose name has been mentioned, and in referring to the subject brought forward by the noble Earl who first addressed you, and the noble Lord who followed him, as well as by my noble and learned friend, to assure your Lordships we have no doubt whatever in stating that the slightest blame does not attach to any officer in connection with the late unfortunate transaction. With respect to the subject generally, it has long been the wish of all those connected with the command of the army, and particularly of the illustrious individual who was my predecessor in that command, that the punishment should be diminished in the greatest possible degree. (Hear, hear.) It has been my invariable practice, since I first had the honour of a command in the army, to make every endeavour to diminish the punishment, so as, if possible, to lead by degrees to its entire discontinuance. My Lords, this has been the object of all my arrangements throughout the service, ever since I first commanded a regiment, now not less than fifty years ago. (Cheers.) But really, my Lords, the fact is, that it is impossible to carry on the discipline of the British army without some punishment of that description which the individual shall feel. This has been found to be invariably the case; and so much has it been the case, that, even when it was thought possible to discontinue it altogether, as had been recently tried in the East Indies, where, under an order of the late Governor-General, the punishment was entirely discontinued, it was found necessary to re-establish it, owing to the impossibility of carrying on the duties of the service without it, the troops amongst whom it had been abolished having mutinied in the most remarkable and disgraceful manner—in a manner, in fact, calculated to disgrace their country, and the nation in the service of whose Government they were acting. (Hear, hear.) My Lords, in consequence of the feeling of the Government, of the Parliament, and of the public on this subject, I have taken upon myself to issue an order greatly to diminish the severity of the punishment; and I hope, with the arrangements made in future, and with an alteration in the law, it may still further be diminished, so as to lead to its final discontinuance. (Hear.) I must, however, beg your Lordships to observe, that, if we are to have an army, we must have it in a state of discipline (hear, hear)—a state of subordination to command, and of obedience to the State. (Hear, hear.) This country does not like an army under any circumstances; but in no case would it bear any but the best troops that can be had. I entreat your Lordships to remark, that you cannot have an army, if, unfortunately, it should lose its discipline and habits of subordination and good order; but your Lordships may rely upon it that I will continue to do what I have always endeavoured to do—that is, to diminish the punishment as much as possible; and I hope I may live to see it abolished altogether. (Cheers.)

THE OCCUPATION OF CRACOW BY THE AUSTRIANS.—Lord BEAUMONT drew attention to the late insurrection in Galicia, and the subsequent occupation of Cracow by the Austrian forces, contrary to the treaty of Vienna, and which he believed might have been prevented if this country had had a consulate in the free city of Cracow. The noble Lord moved for certain papers connected with these transactions, and urged on the Government the necessity of making representations respecting them to the Government of Austria.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE admitted that it was for the interests of Europe that the Republic of Cracow, the last vestige of Polish independence, should be maintained in its integrity, under the guarantees of the treaty of Vienna. But the disturbances, of which Cracow was the centre, menaced the peace and order of all Germany; and it was with the assent of the three Powers that the Austrian troops took possession of Cracow, though he was unable to account for the fact why they were not withdrawn on the termination of the disturbances. Communications had already passed upon the subject, and he believed the three great powers—Prussia, Russia, and Austria—were contemplating restoring it to its former position as soon as it could be done with safety to the peace of the three surrounding territories, although he believed that no formal representation had as yet been made to the Court of Austria on the subject.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said there could be no doubt but the occupation of the city of Cracow was a violation of the treaty, and the matter had been under consideration, and explanations of a satisfactory character had been given. In point of fact, if ever the breach of a treaty was justifiable, this was that one, as far as regarded the temporary occupation of the city.—After some observations from Lord KINNAIRD, the motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE IRISH ARMS BILL.—Mr. B. ESCOTT gave notice that on Monday next, on the motion to go into Committee on the Irish Arms Bill, he would move that the House go into Committee on the bill that day three months.

THE LATE COURT-MARTIAL AT CORK.—Mr. WARD, in reply to a question, stated that the law officers having determined that the Court-martial held at Cork, which lately sentenced a marine to be hanged, was illegally constituted, the proceedings had been declared null, and the offender had been sent back to his company.

RAILWAY SPECULATION.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in answer to Mr. Williams, stated that the Government would frame some measure for the regulation and examination, in future sessions, of Railway Bills, and would make some proposal relative to the formation of a Railway Board; but they had found that it would be both undesirable and impracticable to interfere with the application of capital to railway enterprise, and that, therefore, they would not meddle with that part of the subject.

The Deadlands Abolition Bill, and the Death by Accidents Compensation Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The Lords' amendments to the Art-Unions Bill were agreed to.

The House, which had met at twelve o'clock, adjourned from three to five o'clock. On its resumption, a few petitions were presented, and then a count out took place.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

A good deal of miscellaneous business was disposed of to-day.

Mr. MACKINNON withdrew his Smoke Prohibition Bill, on an assurance from Lord Morpeth that the subject will be taken into consideration by the Government.

The Religious Opinions Bill went through Committee, after considerable discussion, and a division on an amendment proposed by Mr. B. ESCOTT, which was rejected by 53 to 10.

Mr. MUNZ, on the third reading of the Gauge of Railways Bill, proposed the addition of a clause, rendering it imperative that the Birmingham and Oxford line should be laid down on the broad as well as the narrow gauge. After some debate, this was negatived by 46 to 16, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

The Wreck and Salvage Bill was read a third time, but the question that it do pass was postponed, in order to consider some objections raised against it by Captain PECHELL and Mr. G. PALMER.

The British Possessions' Bill was read a second time.

Several official Bills were promoted, and some returns ordered, and at 6 o'clock the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

ROYAL ASSENT.—The Royal Assent was given, by commission, to the Consolidated Fund Bill, the Arts Union Bill, and several Railway Bills.

Lord BROUGHAM complained of the treatment which a gentleman named Ouvrard had received, in consequence of a person, calling himself an engineer, having sworn that he owed him £1050, and that he was about to leave the country. On that statement Mr. Ouvrard was arrested, and committed to a lock-up in Chancery-lane, where he remained from Wednesday until Monday, when the affidavits were filed, denying the charge against him. Mr. Ouvrard was then remanded until Wednesday, in order to allow the other party to file affidavits in answer; and, after the case had been heard by the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Ouvrard was at once discharged. His Lordship thought the case a very hard one, and that the law, in this respect, required some explanation, for, if affidavits were to be filed in this manner, a man might be confined for twelve months.

SUGAR DUTIES BILL.—On the motion for the second reading of this bill the Bishop of Oxford strenuously opposed the measure, and moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day three months. After a brief discussion their Lordships divided, when the numbers were—

For the second reading	28
For the amendment	10
Majority for the second reading	—18

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met again this day at twelve o'clock.

ARMS (IRELAND) BILL.—Mr. T. S. DUNCOMBE asked what course of proceeding was intended to adopt on Monday next, in respect to the Irish Arms Bill. He suggested, if alterations were to be made in various clauses, it would be better to go into Committee *pro forma*, have the bill printed, and take the Committee on Tuesday next.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL said there was some very important business fixed for Monday, and therefore he had no objection to the proposition of the hon. member for Finsbury. He hoped, however, that on Tuesday he would allow the bill to go on regularly, and hon. members would not press their notices of motion until it had gone through Committee.—The arrangement was agreed to.

The Wreck and Salvage Bill was read a third time, and passed.

On the motion of Lord J. RUSSELL, the Religious Opinions Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The British Possessions' Bill went through Committee.

The Ejecutions (Ireland) Bill was reported, and the bill ordered to be read a third time.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes past three o'clock, until five o'clock.

The Speaker resumed the chair at five o'clock.

FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.

Mr. ESCOTT moved for a return of persons flogged in the army in Great Britain and Ireland, in the years 1845 and 1846, to the end of July; specifying—1. The offence. 2. The regiment, the place of station, the time. 3. The sentence. 4. The order for its execution. 5. Whether the trials were open to the public, or only open to the regiment, or with closed doors. 6. The number of lashes inflicted, and the day. 7. How soon after punishment the man was able to return

to his duty, and at what place he was then quartered. 8. Whether death has followed within twelve months of the flogging, and the date of such death. 9. Whether the punishment was inflicted, if in cavalry regiments, by the trumpeter or farriers; if in infantry regiments, by the privates or drummers, and with what instrument. 10. Copies of the surgeon's minutes of all such punishments, and subsequent observations on their consequences.—He believed these returns were necessary for the full consideration of the subject.

Mr. FOX MAULE said, he had trusted that the hon. member would have felt satisfied with the statements of his noble friend, he honestly had made to the House in relation to corporal punishment. He could not consent to the whole of the return, as he considered it would be interfering with the discipline of the army, and confidence ought to be given to the Commander-in-Chief. He felt bound to oppose the motion after the first three heads, but to part of them he agreed, and was willing to consent to a return.

After a discussion the return, as suggested by the Government, was agreed to, and the House adjourned at seven o'clock.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

REPAIRING THE STREETS OF LONDON.—A notice has been issued by the Commissioners of Sewers that some of the great thoroughfares will be impassable to every description of vehicle. The carriage-way is to be repaired in Old Fish-street, Long-lane, Upper Thames-street, and Fleet-street. The latter is closed, and will remain closed for six weeks or two months, owing to the great length of time required to make a new bottom of concrete, in which the stone is to be laid, the present bed having been cut up and partially destroyed by the formation of the new sewer, and the laying down of gas and water-pipes. The carriage-way is to be relaid with the three-inch cube granite, similar to that which was laid down last year in Ludgate-hill, Holborn-hill, and Snow-hill. At present there exists a great difficulty in getting good workmen, as well as stone from the quarries, in consequence of the demand for the railways. When finished, it is alleged that Fleet-street will not require any great repairs for the next twenty years, the three-inch cube Aberdeen granite being estimated to last for forty years in places where only an ordinary traffic takes place. All large thoroughfares are in future to be paved with this stone, as soon as the existing contracts for wood-pavement expire. The following places are to have new sewers:—Laurence Pountney-lane, and Laurence Pountney-hill, Ducksfoot-lane, Cloak-lane, Bell-yard, Gracechurch-street, Little Bush-lane, Bride-lane, Poppin's-court, Hosier-lane, the north end of Shoe-lane, Bouverie-street, and the precinct of Whitefriars; the whole of which are to be commenced within the next month.

ENLARGEMENT OF SMITHFIELD MARKET.—Smithfield Market is to be further enlarged. It is intended to remove about twenty houses on the north side, which will give an additional space of nearly an acre of ground.

SHIPMEN'S SOCIETY.—On Wednesday, the annual meeting of this society was held at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street. Shortly after one o'clock Lord George Bentinck entered the room, and was received with many marks of respect. Among the principal shipmen present there were Mr. G. F. Young, Mr. William Buckle, and Mr. A. Chapman. The chair was taken by Mr. George Fred. Young. Mr. Symonds read the report. Mr. A. Chapman, M.P., seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted. Some subordinate resolutions were then proposed and carried.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The deaths registered in the Metropolis, in the week ending August 8, amounted to 1135, being 237 above the average of five summers, and 157 above the average of five years. The excess arose principally from zymotic diseases, of which diarrhoea is the most prominent; the deaths from that in the week being 162 above the average of five summers. The temperature of the week was 3 deg. 6 min. above the average. The births in this week were 1265.

POLICE.

ROBBERY OF THE LORD MAYOR'S WATCH.

On Tuesday, James Fitzsimmons, the man charged with having robbed the Lord Mayor of a gold watch and appendages, on Monday week, at the Blackwall Railway Station, was re-examined at the MANSION-HOUSE. Considerable curiosity was excited, which was increased from its being known that the prisoner has been for some time distinguished as a prominent member of the swell mob, and that he had been brought before the Lord Mayor himself a few months ago, in the custody of Daniel Forrester, from Masterman's bank, where he had been watching for victims.

The prisoner, who was defended by Mr. Hobler, walked into the bar with great confidence.

Mr. James Hartley, of Bridge-street, Blackfriars, solicitor, stated that he was standing with the Lord Mayor, when the prisoner and the smaller man, who was described by the other witnesses, were together, close to his Lordship. Witness fixed his eyes upon the two men the moment they came out of the carriage on the railway.

The prisoner (to the witness): Come, come, speak up so that every one may hear you.

The witness: They came suddenly in front of his Lordship. In a moment the shorter man disappeared, when the Lord Mayor cried out that he was robbed. From the manner in which they both acted it was quite evident to me that they were acting in concert, and I at once judged from their appearance that they were bad characters.

The prisoner: Oh, dear! so you know a thief by his looks, do you?

Alderman Gibbs: Did you observe them in conversation?—Witness: Certainly. Mr. John Hall, of Bishopsgate Without, warehouseman, confirmed the statement made by the other witnesses, in which the prisoner and the shorter man were described as being in concert. The witness was behind the Lord Mayor when he saw the prisoner and his companion close to his Lordship. When the Lord Mayor called the police, the prisoner sunk back.

Here the prisoner, at the desire of Alderman Gibbs, put on his hat.

Alderman Gibbs: Put it more completely on your head.—The prisoner: I can't. My head's too big. The hat is just as I wear it always. What more can be wanted?

Alderman Gibbs: Is there any one else here who has anything to say against the prisoner?

Mr. John James Harris, watch-manufacturer, of East Smithfield, here stepped forward, and said that he had a charge to make against the prisoner. He then stated that, on last Friday, at half-past eight o'clock in the evening, a person of gentlemanlike appearance, and taller than the prisoner, walked into the shop, and asked to see some patent gold levers. Witness showed him three, and he wished to see still better, and spoke about not taking any Geneva watch, or any watch not of English make. Witness then handed down a fourth watch, with a heavy gold chain. There was a lady in the shop at the time, who was known to the witness, and who was looking at ear-rings; and at that moment the prisoner entered, and pushed roughly by the lady to reach the party who was looking at the watches. In an instant, by a wonderful sleight of hand, the watch and chain disappeared, and the prisoner too, followed by his companion.

Alderman Gibbs: What did the prisoner say upon entering the shop?—Witness: When he squeezed by the lady to get to the place where the party was looking at the watches, he said to me, "Mr. Harris, what do you charge for cleaning a patent lever?" I replied 4s., and the prisoner went out, and after him went the other party, and so rapidly was the thing done that they were both out of the shop before I discovered that the watch was off.

Mr. Hobler: Was the prisoner the person who took the watch?—Witness: One of them had it.

Mr. Hobler: Did you see the prisoner touch the watch at all?—Witness: I say there was extraordinary sleight of hand made use of, and one of them certainly took the watch.

Alderman Gibbs: Should you know the tall man?—Witness: Directly.

The Prisoner: I am entirely innocent of both of these charges. Miss Susannah Harris said she was in the shop when the prisoner entered and asked her father what he would charge for cleaning a patent gold lever. She was positive the prisoner was the man, and she was confident that she saw the other man had the prisoner something.

Alderman Gibbs: Is there any one else here who has anything to say against the prisoner?

Here a lady in deep mourning stepped forward, and said, I should not like to swear, but I am almost convinced that that is the countenance of the man who robbed me of £42 at a banking-house in Pall-mall East, on Monday week. I was at the time in a state of great agitation, having just left my husband on his death-bed. I think three of them followed me into the banking-house. I had two distinct views of the prisoner. He had pushed the door open for me as I entered, and he also pushed it open for me as I retired.

Alderman Gibbs: Can you swear to his identity?—The Lady: I should not like to swear to him. I think I can swear to him. The face is exactly that face.

Alderman Gibbs remanded the prisoner till Thursday next.

It is reported that the Lord Mayor's watch was broken up immediately after it disappeared from his Lordship's fob, as in the absence of the prisoner it fell into the hands of some of the Juniors of the fraternity, who got rid of it with all possible expedition. It is supposed by some that if the prisoner had escaped at the time of the robbery, the watch would have found its way back to his Lordship by as rapid a mode of communication as that of which Mr. Harris complained when speaking of the magical departure of his property.

The prisoner was again examined on Thursday, and again considerable curiosity prevailed. Miss Harris spoke positively to the prisoner, as the man who had come into her father's shop; and Mr. Alderman Challis, who presided, said he should commit the prisoner upon the charge of stealing the gold watch and chain in Mr. Harris's shop. The prisoner, as before, conducted himself with great flippancy, and said the charges had been trumped up against him. He protested that he was never in Mr. Harris's shop in his life.

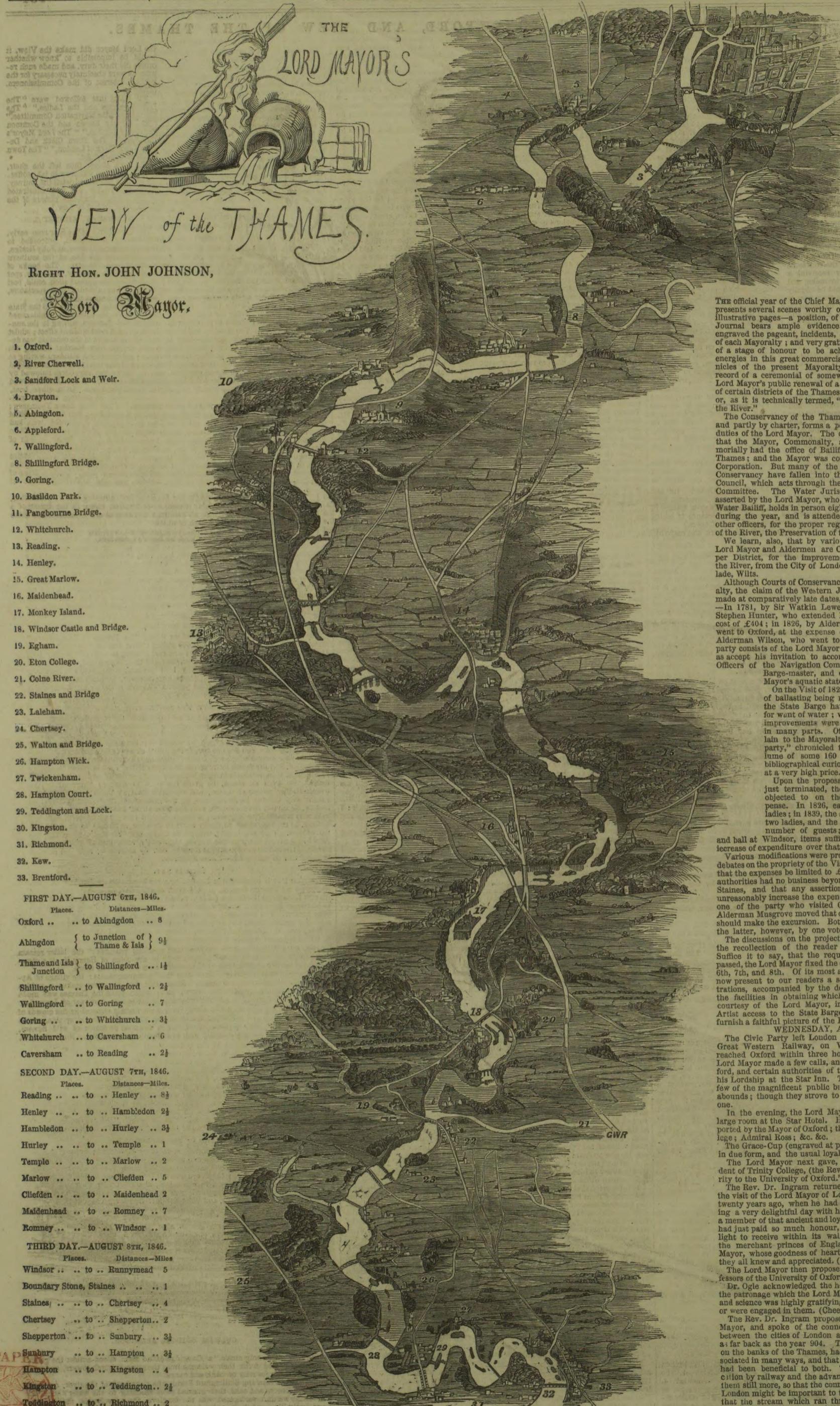
ACCIDENT AT THE PAUL'S WHARF REGATTA.

While the competitors for the prize of a purse of sovereigns, given by the inhabitants of the Castle Baynard, Queenhithe, and Vintry Ward, were struggling for the priority of place on the commencement of the second heat, on Monday, one of the crew of the four-oared cutter (blue), named John Hawkins, was drowned by the boat capsizing.

LENIENT ACCIDENT AT THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—A dreadful accident occurred on Tuesday evening, at the terminus of the South-Western Railway. A plate-layer, James Begally, of Woking, ran down the line to be in time to go by the half-past six o'clock train to Woking, when the Mercury engine back, the tender knocked him down, and the wheels passing over his engine, and the cutter (blue) ran over him in two.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR AUGUST.

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THE official year of the Chief Magistrate of the Metropolis presents several scenes worthy of commemoration in our illustrative pages—a position, of which each volume of our Journal bears ample evidence. Heretofore, we have engraved the pageant, incidents, and the great official acts of each Mayoralty; and very gratifying memorials are they of a stage of honour to be achieved with well-directed energies in this great commercial country. To the chronicles of the present Mayoralty, however, pertains the record of a ceremonial of somewhat rare enactment—the Lord Mayor's public renewal of a claim to the jurisdiction of certain districts of the Thames lying west of Richmond, or, as it is technically termed, "the Lord Mayor's View of the River."

The Conservancy of the Thames, partly by prescription and partly by charter, forms a portion of the multifarious duties of the Lord Mayor. The charter of 3 Jac. I. recites, that the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens have immemorially had the office of Bailiff and Conservator of the Thames; and the Mayor was considered to represent the Corporation. But many of the functions attached to the Conservancy have fallen into the hands of the Common Council, which acts through the Thames and Navigation Committee. The Water Jurisdiction is, however, still asserted by the Lord Mayor, who gives a deputation to the Water Bailiff, holds in person eight Courts of Conservancy during the year, and is attended by the Water Bailiff and other officers, for the proper regulation of the Navigation of the River, the Preservation of the Fish, &c.

of the River, the Preservation of the Fish, &c.
We learn, also, that by various Acts of Parliament, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen are Commissioners of the Upper District, for the Improvement of the Navigation of the River, from the City of London to the town of Cricklade. Wilts.

lade, Wilts. Although Courts of Conservancy are held in every Mayoralty, the claim of the Western Jurisdiction has only been made at comparatively late dates, by the following Mayors:—In 1781, by Sir Watkin Lewes; 1812, by Sir Claudius Stephen Hunter, who extended his Visit to Oxford, at the cost of £404; in 1826, by Alderman Venables, who, also, went to Oxford, at the expense of £680; and in 1839, by Alderman Wilson, who went to Henley, at £1000. The party consists of the Lord Mayor and such of the Aldermen as accept his invitation to accompany him; besides, the Officers of the Navigation Committee; the Water Bailiff, Barge-master, and other Officers of the Lord Mayor's aquatic state.

On the Visit of 1826, observations were made of ballasting being requisite in several places, the State Barge having frequently grounded for want of water; weirs, and other important improvements were also found to be required in many parts. Of this Visit, too, the Chaplain to the Mayoralty, "at the desire of the party," chronicled the Proceedings in a volume of some 160 pages, which is now a bibliographical curiosity, to be purchased only at a very high price.

at a very high price.
Upon the proposal of the Visit which has just terminated, the Ceremonial was loudly objected to on the score of the great expense. In 1826, each Alderman invited two ladies; in 1839, the same authority also invited two ladies, and the Lord Mayor an unlimited number of guests; besides giving a dinner and ball at Windsor, items sufficient to explain the great increase of expenditure over that of preceding Views.

increase of expenditure over that of preceding Views. Various modifications were proposed during the recent debates on the propriety of the Visit. Sir Peter Laurie moved that the expenses be limited to £150; contending that the authorities had no business beyond the Boundary-stone at Staines, and that any assertion beyond that point would unreasonably increase the expense; though Sir Peter was one of the party who visited Oxford in 1826. Again, Alderman Musgrave moved that only Aldermen and Sheriffs should make the excursion. Both motions were negatived: the latter, however, by one vote only.

the latter, however, by one vote only! The discussions on the projected View are too fresh in the recollection of the reader to need repetition here. Suffice it to say, that the requisite motion having been passed, the Lord Mayor fixed the ceremonial for August 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th. Of its most attractive scenes we shall now present to our readers a series of picturesque Illustrations, accompanied by the details of the Journey; for the facilities in obtaining which we are indebted to the courtesy of the Lord Mayor, in promptly affording our Artist access to the State Barge, so as to enable him to furnish a faithful picture of the Proceedings.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5.

In the evening, the Lord Mayor gave a Banquet in the large room at the Star Hotel. His Lordship presided, supported by the Mayor of Oxford; the President of Trinity College; Admiral Ross; &c. &c.

The Grace-Cup (engraved at page 101) was passed round in due form, and the usual loyal toasts given.

The Rev. Dr. Ingram returned thanks, and alluded to the visit of the Lord Mayor of London on a similar occasion twenty years ago, when he had the gratification of spending a very delightful day with his Lordship and party. As a member of that ancient and loyal University to which they had just paid so much honour, it afforded him much delight to receive within its walls the citizens of London, the merchant princes of England, headed by that Lord Mayor, whose goodness of heart and integrity of character they all knew and appreciated. (Loud cheers.)

Dr. Ogle acknowledged the honour, and remarked that

Dr. Aylett acknowledged the honour, and remarked that the patronage which the Lord Mayor had given to literature and science was highly gratifying to all who felt an interest or were engaged in them. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Dr. Ingram proposed the health of the Lord Mayor, and spoke of the connection which had subsisted between the cities of London and Oxford, which he dated as far back as the year 904. These two important cities, on the banks of the Thames, had, in days gone by, been associated in many ways, and that association, he doubted not, had been beneficial to both. The still closer communication by railway and the advancement of art would unite them still more, so that the connection between Oxford and London might be important to the whole world. He hoped that the stream which ran through the two cities would continue to flow as peacefully as it did a thousand years

THE LORD MAYOR'S VISIT TO OXFORD, AND VIEW OF THE THAMES.

ago, and that happiness and greatness might be the lot of all who dwelt upon its banks. (Cheers.) In conclusion, he would give "The Health of the Lord Mayor of London, and Prosperity to the First City of the World." (Loud cheers.)

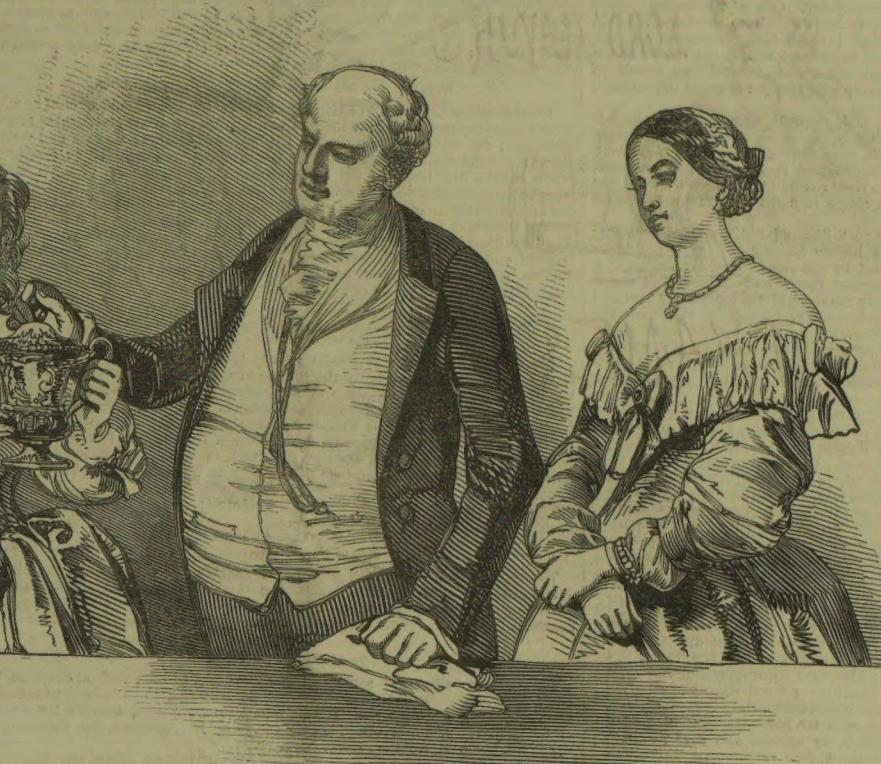
The Lord Mayor, who was enthusiastically cheered, said he rejoiced to find that his journey to Oxford had renewed those old associations and awakened those kindly feelings which, from the last speaker, he was glad to hear had subsisted between the two cities almost from time immemorial. As the Conservator of the liberties of a great city, it was his duty, as well as the duty of all who hold similar posts of honour, whether in Oxford, London, or elsewhere, to see that the rights and privileges entrusted to their keeping were not impeded or interfered with. (Cheers.) He was pleased that the Court of Aldermen had required him to take the View of the river Thames: he had done so with pleasure and delight, and a better opportunity had never been afforded for so doing. He was sure that his fellow-citizens would not be angry with him for the course he had taken, especially after receiving a report which he intended to make, and which, he doubted not, would be equally satisfactory to them and to their friends at Oxford. In conclusion, he sincerely hoped that the connection of time and the bond of unity would long exist between the two cities that flourished on the peaceful banks of the fruitful Thames. (Loud Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor then gave "The Health of the unpaid Magistracy of London who had passed the Chair," and of "the Aldermen below the Chair:" these toasts being responded to,

The Lord Mayor proposed "The Health of the Mayor of Oxford," and mentioned that that gentleman's brother served the same office last year, and that both brothers had so earned the good opinion of their fellow citizens that he believed if there was a third brother the city of Oxford would select him for Mayor next year. (Laughter and cheers.)

The Mayor of Oxford said he thanked the Lord Mayor and the company for the honour they had conferred on him and the Corporation of Oxford. He assured them that, considering how closely the two Corporations were connected by charters, customs, and associations, in that particular office, it was a feature in his Mayoralty that he should pride himself on, in having the pleasure of seeing the Lord Mayor within the walls of this ancient and loyal city. (Cheers.)

After the toast of "the Sheriffs" had been drunk with cheers, and responded to,



"THE GRACE CUP," AT OXFORD.

Sir Chapman Marshall observed, with respect to the cause and necessity for the Lord Mayor's taking the View of the Thames, that, although his Lordship's jurisdiction did not extend beyond Staines, still they were deeply interested in the state of every part of the river. Twenty years ago, the Commissioners of the lower district complained that the Corporation neglected their duty and caused them to expend £15,000 in improving their locks and embankments; and unless

the Lord Mayor did make the View, it would be impossible to know whether others did their duty, and made such repairs as were absolutely necessary for the general interest of the Commissioners. (Cheers.)

The toasts that followed were "The Lady Mayoress and the Ladies," "The Chairman of the Navigation Committee," "Mr. Deputy Brown and the Common Council of London," "The Lord Mayor's Chaplain," "The Town Clerk and Deputy Town Clerk of London," "The Town Clerk of Oxford," &c.

The Lord Mayor then left the chair, and the company withdrew to take coffee.

[We now proceed to detail the journey, which the reader will find illustrated in the annexed map-like picture of the Route, from Oxford to Kew.]

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6.

The Civic Party at the Star rose early, and having breakfasted, proceeded to the point of embarkation, at Folly Bridge, which crosses the Isis, at the southern entrance into the city. The banks of Christ Church Meadow, and every spot from which the embarkation could best be seen, was crowded with spectators, who loudly cheered the visitors.

The morning was bright, and the State Barge, with its splendidly emblazoned scarlet silk banners, waving in the sunbeams, had a most brilliant effect; whilst the official import of the occasion was denoted by the City Marshal bearing his mace, and the Royal standard waving at the bow of the richly carved and gilded craft. The great barge was followed by the shallow of the Water Bailiff, rowed by eight watermen. In another boat, provided with an awning, was the military band of the West Essex Yeomanry; and, in a third boat, was the Yeoman of the Lord Mayor's Household, who had charge of the provisions for the Civic Party; and a goodly freight it was of cases of wines, delicious fruits, &c.

At a quarter past eight, the entire Party having embarked, the gay flotilla departed amidst loud cheering, firing of salutes, and the enlivening music of the band.

Oxford, viewed from this point, is a beautiful and affecting scene; presenting, as it does, "a mass of towers, pinnacles, and spires, rising in the bosom of a valley from groves which hide all buildings but such as are consecrated to some wise and holy purpose," and each of which

With more than language, spirit-like appeals
To the high sense impassion'd nature feels.



THE EMBARKATION AT OXFORD.

Nor was this train of reflection broken by the first object on the river-bank—the venerable tower of Iffley Church, opposite Iffley Pound Lock. The former is, perhaps, the finest relic of Norman church architecture in the kingdom.

The banks of the river are flat from Iffley. At a short distance on the left, the Cherwell enters the Isis, to the left of which lies Shotover Hill, whence there is a charming view over the city of learning and the rich adjacent country.

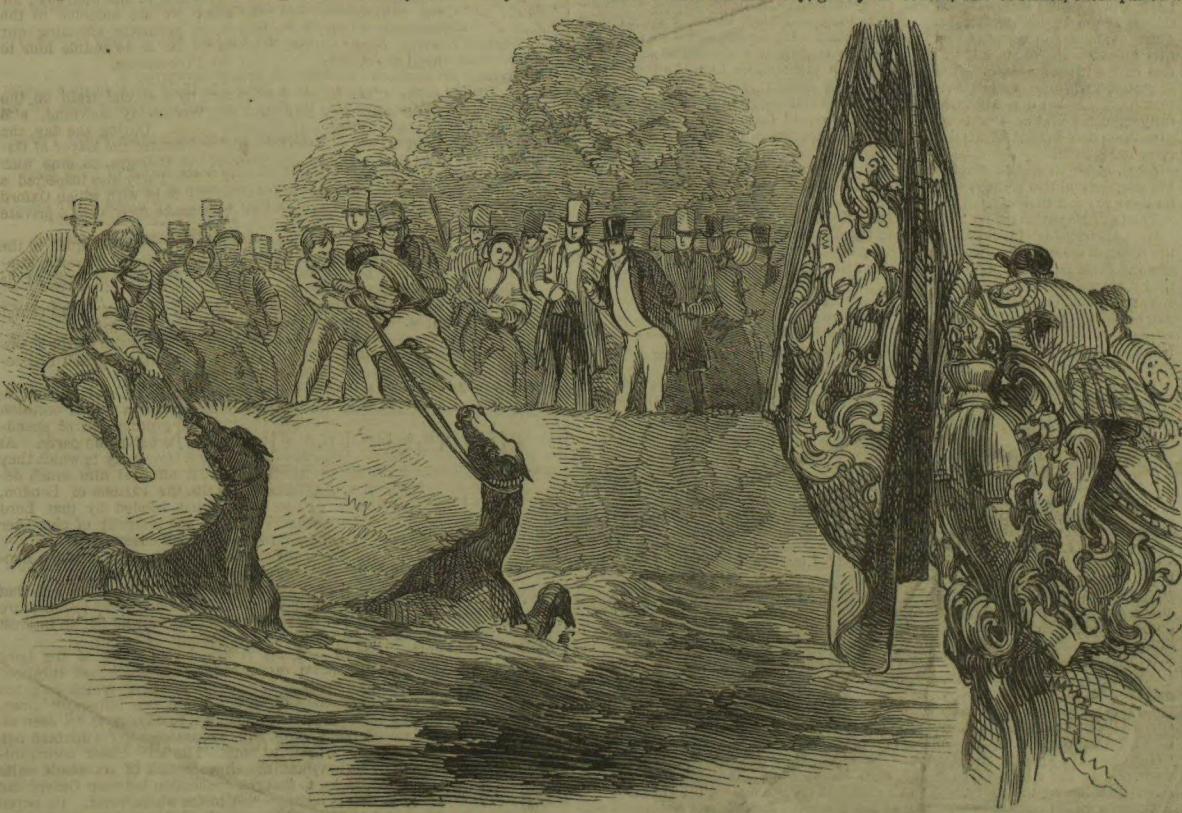
Next were passed Sandford Lock and Weir; after which, the water falls seven feet, and the picturesqueness of Nuneham Courtney, with its embosoming woods, are seen to great advantage, by the river, taking a bold sweep to the right, and showing the noble mansion of the Archbishop of York.

The Civic Party next passed Culham Bridge and the town of Abingdon, in ancient times a famous city, goodly to behold, full of riches, encompassed with

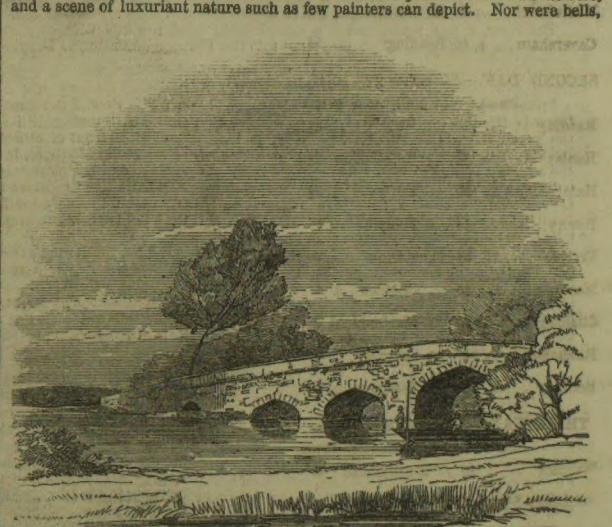
very fruitful fields, green meadows, and spacious pastures;" the latter remain in all their glory; and the bridge, built in the reign of Henry V., is a picture-like relief to the structures of the same class built in our times.

The river-banks, however, soon lose their picturesqueness; the village of Appleford has little to attract notice. Soon after this, the river makes a sudden northern bend towards Clifton Ferry: from which place the Thames was made navigable to Oxford, by Act of Parliament, in the twenty-first year of James I.

At these several points, the Civic Party were warmly cheered by the crowds of all ages, whom the glittering spectacle had attracted to the river side, where groups of rosy children harmonized with a delicious profusion of wild flowers, and a scene of luxuriant nature such as few painters can depict. Nor were bells,



ACCIDENT AT BENSON LOCK.



CULHAM BRIDGE, ABINGDON.

"the poor man's only music," as Coleridge called them, silent amidst the gaiety but they pealed forth their welcome from the several church towers, and alike heightened the festivity on bank and barge.

Just before reaching Shillingford Bridge, the right bank of the river, overhung with ash, beech, and oaks, their gnarled roots reaching to the water's edge, and the sedgy verdure variegated with the foxglove, the convolvulus, the wild-rose, and water-lily—and these, again, backed by ripe corn in golden heaps—all made up a scene of indescribable richness. At the opposite bank, almost immediately

above the Bridge, is the junction of the Thame with the Thames : Isis being considered only as the classical name of the Thames, and not as another river.

The Civic Party next passed Benson and Bensington Lock, distant about 25 miles from Oxford, and thus entered the fourth district of the Thames. Here an accident happened, which occasioned some delay. One of the horses slipped from the towing-path into the river, and in his struggle to extricate himself, pulled in his companion horse : the driver jumped into the stream to their rescue, and great anxiety for the results was manifested among the crowd at the Lock, as well as among the Civic Company. At length, several men succeeded in getting out the horses, and the Lord Mayor generously rewarded the rescuers by giving them a sovereign.

Wallingford Bridge was next reached ; and, from this point, the country is charmingly undulated. The bridge is a handsome stone structure of nineteen arches ; and here, and at Wallingford Lock, were crowds in holiday clothes, who cheered the Civic Party most lustily. Wallingford is a town of the ancient Britons, and is, probably, as old as London itself : close to the river-side are the ruins of its fine old Castle, famous for the sieges it underwent in the civil wars between Stephen and Matilda.

Below the Lock, the left shore has some park-like and finely-wooded scenery ; including Mongewell, the seat of the late Bishop Barrington. At about three miles from Wallingford, the river is crossed by the Great Western Railway : a train was passing at the time the water pageant reached the bridge, and threw its cumbrous magnificence into contrast with the speed of the locomotive wonder !

The river thence glides through some fine country, backed by hills, 'past the village of Goring, on the left, and that of Streatley on the opposite bank. Here the Civic Party landed at Sanders's Wharf, where Mr. Kipling, formerly a member of the Corporation of London, had made arrangements for the Lord Mayor's reception. On examining the locks and works in this district, they were found to be in very good condition.

At Streatley, carriages were in waiting for the party, having entered which, after a pleasant drive of a mile and a half or two miles, they reached the newly-built lodge of Basildon Park, the seat of James Morrison, Esq., M.P., who had hospitably invited his fellow-citizens to dinner. On reaching the mansion, they were received by Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, to whom the Civic Party were severally introduced by the Lord Mayor. The mansion was designed by Carr, of York, for Mr. Sykes, afterwards Sir Francis Sykes ; and the property has lately been purchased by Mr. Morrison. The edifice is built entirely of stone, and consists of a centre and two wings, the former rising from a rustic basement in the Italian style, and ornamented with four Ionic columns, supporting a pediment with a bold cornice. The interior is spacious and elegant ; the Grand Saloon is painted by T. de Bruyn, in imitation of bas-relief.

The Party were, unfortunately, an hour behind the time expected. Upon entering the Drawing-room, they found assembled a large number who had been invited to meet the Lord Mayor. The Lady Mayoress had come direct from the Mansion House, attended by the Chaplain, and Admirals and Mrs. Ross ; there were, also, Sir Claudius and Lady Hunter ; Aldermen Humphrey and Farncomb ; Mr. Dillon ; the Mayors of Oxford and Reading ; several county Magistrates ; the Clergy ; and principal inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

The superb suite of rooms was thrown open for the accommodation of the visitors ; they contain many valuable paintings, by ancient and modern artists ; besides sculpture, costly mosaic tables, rare china, &c.

The Banquet was served in the splendid Dining-room in truly magnificent style : it comprised turtle and venison, and every delicacy ; the fruits were of the finest varieties, and had been supplied from the forcing-houses at Fonthill Abbey, which is, also, Mr. Morrison's property. The table appointments were much admired : the massive ornate candelabra, bearing wax-lights, alternating with baskets of the most exquisite flowers, had an enchanting effect ; whilst the gold and silver plate on the table and sideboards presented a most gorgeous display of wealth and taste. After the Banquet, the entire party rose, and drank "The Health of her Majesty." The other loyal toasts having been drunk,

Mr. Morrison said, that in rising to propose "The Health of the Lord Mayor, and Prosperity to the City of London," he begged to express his own and Mrs. Morrison's thanks for the honour his Lordship had done them in this visit, and for his very ready acceptance of their invitation. Brought up as he had been in the City of London, connected with it in a mercantile point of view, and having, by his own industry, obtained everything he could desire ; associated as he had been with the merchants of London and its Corporation, having repeatedly partaken of the civic hospitalities, not only in the Mansion House and the halls of the Livery Companies, but at the splendid banquets given in the Guildhall of the City of London, it gave him the greatest possible pleasure to have the opportunity, in his humble way, of showing some mark of respect to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, the Corporation of London, and the merchant princes by whom he was surrounded, and to convince them that he had not forgotten their kind attentions on the spot in which he had spent the principal years of his life ; and, although at present his time was occupied in other pursuits of a public nature, still he kept up his connection with the City of London, and hoped he should ever continue it.

The Lord Mayor, in returning thanks, expressed the satisfaction himself and friends felt at being allowed this opportunity of showing the respect and esteem in which they held their worthy host. The City of London was the first mercantile city in the world ; and it was by the industry, talent, and assiduity of such men as Mr. Morrison that England, above all nations, had arrived at its present mercantile greatness.

Mr. Morrison next proposed "The Health of the Aldermen of London," whom he welcomed most heartily to Basildon.

The toast was replied to by Sir S. C. Hunter, who stated this to be the third View he had attended since he had been a Member of the Court of Aldermen.

The Lord Mayor then proposed "The Health of Mr. and Mrs. Morrison," adding that this was the thirty-third anniversary of their host's wedding-day.

Mr. Morrison returned thanks, and again expressed his gratification in entertaining the distinguished party.

"The Health of the Lady Mayoress" was then drunk.

The ladies then retired, and were soon followed by the gentlemen, to a superb ball. The Civic Party, however, having eight miles to go to their hotel—the Bear, at Reading—left comparatively early, but the festivities were kept up to a late hour.

By this arrangement, the portion of the river between Streatley and Reading was not surveyed by the entire party. It may be briefly stated that, in the route, Goring corresponds to Streatley, as Whitchurch does to Pangbourne, and Moulsoford does to South Stoke, on the Oxfordshire bank of the river. Between Pangbourne and Whitchurch is a picturesque timber bridge across the river, of many straggling arches. Purley Hall was next passed ; it was once the seat of Warren Hastings, but not of Horne Tooke, as generally supposed. There are locks at Mapledurham and Caversham, besides a bridge at the latter place. The Great Western Railway crosses the river at Moulsoford, by two noble bridges, of similar design ; and the line thence runs, at a short distance from the Berkshire bank of the Thames, to Reading. In the variety of its scenery, and the interest of the villages with which it is studded—some of them of the Norman age—this portion of the route has scarcely a parallel.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7.

This morning, shortly after eight o'clock, the Civic Party assembled at the High-bridge, Reading, where they were greeted by a large company, who were stationed in a barge on the Kennet, gaily decorated with flags and garlands of flowers, and enlivened by a band of music. A salute of maroons was also fired ; the Civic Party threw coin among the people, and then re-embarked, accompanied by the Mayor of Reading and his family. The morning was, unfortunately, hazy, and threatened rain.

The Civic Party now proceeded past the pretty village of Sunning, with its ivy-mantled tower, from which bells pealed forth their primitive music. On the opposite bank, in Oxfordshire, the church of Shiplake has a very pleasing effect : at the Lock here, the children of the Wargrave Charity Schools greeted the Lord Mayor with cheers long and loud ; and his Lordship gave the little folks a sovereign to purchase buns and ale, and obtained for them, of their teachers, a holiday.

The river, at this point, makes a considerable bend towards Wargrave, near which "the Loddon slow" empties itself into the Thames, according to Drayton,

Contributing her store,
As still we see the much runs to more.

From the high ground, near this village, we obtain a fine view of the Thames towards Reading ; with the groves of Shiplake on one side, Sunning Hill and the green heights around on the other, and a pleasant air in front of Sunning Bridge. To the right lies Park Place, the beautiful seat of E. F. Fuller Maitland, Esq. ; the mansion is backed with a fine wood, and by the water's edge is a picturesque cottage, and a Druidical temple brought from Jersey. Mr. Maitland received the Civic Party at the last View of the Thames, in 1839 : and on this occasion Mr. Maitland's steward waited on the Lord Mayor, and invited his Lordship to inspect the house and grounds, but time would not permit.

Hurley, an ancient-looking place, with its half-timbered houses, is next passed ; and before the last bold projection of Park Place, the Thames makes a gentle bend, and discovers a fine view of Henley Bridge, a handsome balustrated stone structure. Henley, with its finely-proportioned church tower, and its town backed by an amphitheatre of woody hills, merits all the admiration it has received from Thames tourists. The river here recalls Denham's eloquently descriptive lines :—

Though deep, yet clear ; though gentle, yet not dull ;
Strong, without rage ; without overflowing, full.

We should here mention, that the first Lock from Reading was under repair and the Commissioners had just completed an extensive new bridge and high tow-path above Henley.

On leaving Henley, and near the entrance of the county of Buckingham, Fawley Court, built by Inigo Jones, is seen on the left ; and in the middle of the River, opposite this fine domain, lies the most beautiful island on the Thames, shaded with trees of noble growth.

The Berkshire side of the River, after passing Henley, has but little scenery that can be compared with the woody amphitheatres of the opposite county, till you reach Culham Court. Hambledon Lock and Weir were next passed ; and, at Medmenham Abbey, a band was stationed on the lawn, attending a party, who came to the water's edge to witness the Lord Mayor's progress ; but, on the barge making towards the shore, the spectators hastily retired, as if to take care of their provisions ; the Party did not, however, land, the gipsyeyers were relieved from their apprehension, and returned to the river-side.

We have engraved Medmenham Abbey, just below Hambledon ; it was once a Cell to the Cistercian Monks of Woburn, and, in the middle of the last century, the seat of a "mock monastery." Throughout this part of the district, Mr. Barker, the Chairman of the Commissioners, accompanied the Lord Mayor, and pointed out the various locks and works, explaining to his Lordship the course adopted by the Commissioners in their management of the Navigation.

The valley through which the Thames flows, is now beautifully winding ; and,

after passing Temple Lock and Weir, where there is a broad Fall, it flows on to Marlow, between meadows backed by arable uplands to the left, and a line of woods to the right. The reception at Marlow Bridge and Church Tower was excellent ; and boats had previously saluted at Harleyford and the adjoining points. At Marlow, the quarry woods on the Berkshire side are seen in their bold beauty, hanging over the river, which here divides in two channels, and one being reserved for Marlow Poundlock, occasions a fine fall. Hedsor and Cookham were next reached ; the barges passed under Hedsor Heights, and soon arrived at the "hanging woods" of Cliefden and Taplow—

With their beachen wreaths the king of rivers crowning.

The mansion at Cliefden has an imposing *façade* ; but the magnificence of its woods soon carries the spectator from its artificial beauties : its luxuriant heights and undulations ; the variety of its oaks, beeches, firs, and maples ; its vast and verdant lawns ; and its chalky steeps, chequered with foliage—combine to render the whole scene a fine treat for the lover of the picturesqueness. At Cliefden Spring, which ripples down a gentle declivity into the river, is an octagonal temple, for the accommodation of pic-nic parties. "Poetry would consider this fall as the crystal tribute of the Dryads of the woods, paid to the Naiades of the stream."

The lake-like placidity of the Thames, reflecting in its clear expanse the terraced heights and wood-clothed banks of Cliefden, and the gay gilding of the Civic Flotilla, presented a scene of gorgeous beauty, to depict which would almost exhaust even the magic pencil of Turner himself :

Here earth and water seem to strive again ;
Not chaos-like, together crushed and bruised :
But, as the world, harmoniously confused.

At Cliefden Spring, where the Civic Party landed for a short time, the Vintners' Company were dining ; it being their annual excursion-day to mark their cygnets ; the Royalty of the swans in the river belonging exclusively to her Majesty, and the Vintners' and Dyers' Companies of London. Mr. Alderman Hooper is the present Swan-Warden of the Vintners' ; and the venerable Alderman Lucas, who is senior member of the Company, formed one of the Party. The Swan-Uppers, who take "up" the cygnets, wore swan's feathers in their hats, to denote their occupation. (See an account of the custom in No. 116 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

The celebrities of this place would fill a column : Buckingham kept his voluptuous court of wits at

Cliefden's proud alcove,
The bower of wanton Shrewsbury and love.

Flowing,
To Windsor-ward a-main.

But, neither poetry nor sentiment is the staple of life ; and, at Cliefden, the Civic Party withdrew to the saloon of the State Barge, to partake of an elegant banquet ; while a "select few" retired for the same object, beneath the awning of the shallow. At the new cut, above Cliefden, Mr. Graham, the Secretary to the Commissioners, came on board the barge.

The Lord Mayor entertained, in addition to the Oxford Party, the Chairman and Commissioners of the Navigation ; and dinner being over, and the usual loyal toasts drunk, his Lordship cordially expressed the gratification he felt at seeing at his table the Chairman of the Commission which had done so much to improve the Navigation of the Thames, and thereby increase the facilities so necessary to the conservancy of the river of that great city over which he had the honour to preside. His Lordship then referred to the very valuable and interesting information he had received on the View, and proposed "The Health of Mr. Barker, the Chairman of the upper district of the Navigation, and might he live many years to continue his valuable assistance to the Commission."

Mr. Barker then returned thanks in an able address, and referred to "the approbation expressed of the improvements made since the last visitation in the works upon the canal," adding that since Alderman Wilson's survey "many valuable suggestions" then made by the Court and their officers, had been carried into effect." Mr. Barker then adverted to the necessity for reducing the tolls along the whole line of canal, in conformity with the wishes of the Lord Mayor ; stating that no pains had been spared to convince the private lock-holders of the necessity of assenting to "one unanimous scale of reduced tolls," lest they should drive all the traffic to the railways. Whenever one of these locks came into the market, the Commissioners endeavoured to purchase it and gave it up to the public. Mr. Barker then proposed "The Health of the Lord Mayor."

The Lord Mayor returned thanks, and expressed his readiness, and that of his brethren of the Court of Aldermen, to attend whenever the Commissioners of the upper district thought that their attendance, advice, or assistance would in any way tend to promote the interest of the navigation of a river from which the Corporation of the City of London derived such a revenue. The Lord Mayor then proposed "The Health of the Mayor of Reading, who had honoured him in his double capacity, as one of the Commissioners and also as Mayor of that important town."

The Mayor expressed his thanks for the honour conferred upon the Corporation of Reading, in his person, by the invitation he had received from the Lord Mayor. It was now just forty years since he formed one of four hundred boys, who were drawn up in order by their schoolmaster, to do honour to the then Lord Mayor of the City of London (Sir Claudius Hunter). He well remembered the impression it made upon his mind. He little thought at that time he should one day be honoured by such an invitation as he had then received. He was authorised by the Corporation of Reading to express their regret that his Lordship's time would not allow him to partake of their hospitality, or of their testifying, in the manner they had desired, the respect they had for the Corporation of London. He then proposed "The Health of the Lady Mayoress."

The Lord Mayor, in acknowledging the toast, expressed his regret that the Lady Mayoress was so bad a sailor that he could not persuade her to come upon the water. Her Ladyship followed them *en route* as near as she could by land ; he expected to find her at Windsor, where he should be happy to introduce his guests, as well as at the Mansion House on the 13th instant, when he hoped to see them to dinner. His Lordship then proposed, "The Health of Mr. Graham, the Secretary to the Commission."

Mr. Graham, in returning thanks, stated that he had kept the Commissioners clear of litigation ; and explained that the mistake of a lock-keeper having that day demanded and taken toll from the Civic Party arose from the keeper being a new man. Mr. Graham added : "There were five districts, each sending three Commissioners to the monthly board, and the whole meeting quarterly to confirm the proceedings. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen, together with all the Mayors of the towns through which the canal passed, were Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament."

The Lord Mayor then proposed "The Aldermen of London," for which Alderman Farebrother returned thanks.

The next toast was, "The Chairman of the Navigation Committee of the City of London." Mr. Hall, after thanking the company, stated that the Commissioners had lately attended them at Reading, upon the subject of reducing the tolls, when suggestions were thrown out by each board of various improvements that might be made in both districts, for mutual advantage.

Alderman Wilson then addressed the company, and prefaced "The Health of the Absent Commissioners," by remarking that the alterations made since he was up the river, the improvements in the mode of constructing the locks, and the very excellent state of repair in which they found the works generally, showed the great zeal and activity of the Commissioners. The Corporation of London were at the present moment performing a most important work near Penton Hook Lock, which would materially benefit both districts, and to which the Commissioners of the upper district had most readily and most liberally contributed £500. Who would say after this that these visits were useless and a waste of the City funds ? He thought it was a great pity that those who were so anxious to find fault with the Aldermen did not take the trouble to make themselves acquainted with the subject they were talking about.

He was glad to think that there was but one Alderman who had opposed them in this View, and he fully expected that next time it was taken he would form one of the party, and give them the benefit of his knowledge and experience in matters relating to river navigation.

Sir C. Marshall said he was sure that any one who had doubts or scruples upon the propriety of this survey, would immediately have had them all removed had he been present that day.

The Lord Mayor then gave "The Health of Mr. Leach, the Corporation Surveyor."

Here the ringing of bells, the shouts of the multitudes that lined the banks, and the firing of cannon, announced that the party had safely arrived at Windsor, and the Civic Party having disembarked, proceeded to the White Hart Inn, where they slept.

Throughout the route from Cliefden to Windsor, the weather was rainy. After leaving this beautiful spot, the River is crossed, at Maidenhead, by the ancient bridge, and next, the magnificent viaduct of the Great Western Railway. Nearly opposite is Taplow, associated with the name of Elizabeth, who was some time captive here.

We next pass Dorney, a fine old "Court" house ; nearly opposite lies Monkey Island and its fishing temple ; Bray, immortalised by its vicar of vicissitude, lower lies Down Place ; and then Clewer,

Where Thames and Isis' hair
By lowly Eton glides, and Windsor proudly fair.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8.

The Civic Party, having breakfasted at Windsor, embarked on board the State Barge, at Windsor Bridge, at nine o'clock, under a salute of maroons, and a company of Life Guards on the river bank.

On reaching Datchet Bridge, Alderman Lucas and others joined the barge, in one of the Vintners' Company's boats. Runnymead, Magna Charta Island, and Ankerwyke were next passed. "The Thames here," says Mr. Mackay, "flows at our feet, shines in the sunlight like a ribbon of gold upon a cloth of green velvet ; and every steeple upon which the eye rests, every knoll, every cluster of trees, suggests some remembrance to the mind."

By Ankerwyke, we reach the point at which the Colne flows into the Thames ; and a little northward of Staines Bridge is the CITY BOUNDARY STONE, where an old ceremony was performed.

The State Barge being moored close to the edge of the meadow, the Civic Office-bearers embarked, and with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, grouped around the Stone. Alderman Moon then ascended to its summit, and there drank "God bless the Queen, and Prosperity to the City of London." Three cheers were given ; the band played "God save the Queen" ; cake and wine were distributed among the Party, and small coin was thrown among the crowd.

There is an old custom of bumping at the Stone the Sheriffs and Aldermen who have not been made "Free of the Waters" ; accordingly, four Watermen seized

upon Sheriff Laurie, and while they were bumping the "worthy Sheriff," his colleague, Sheriff Chaplin, made his escape, and was followed by the Aldermen, with the exception of Alderman Hughes, who declined to answer to his name when called, and had, indeed, refused to land from the barge. Upon Alderman Moon descending from the stone, he was instantly bumped. Those who had been served then paid certain fees, and were declared Free Watermen of the River Thames. The whole party then re-embarked ; the Lord Mayor having given the usual direction that his name, as a record of his visit, should be painted on the Stone.

We have engraved this singular scene of immunity. The entire party, with the superb City banner placed on the Stone, and surrounded by other colours, had a very striking effect. The stone is ancient ; it is sculptured with the City Arms, and is raised upon a square pediment, which bears the inscriptions, and is ascended by steps. On a moulding around the upper part is inscribed "GOD PRESERVE THE CITY OF LONDON, A.D. 1280."

Nearly opposite Staines, and at a short distance from Egham, lies Cooper's Hill, or, as Pope sings :—

The sequestered scenes,
The bowery mazes and surrounding groves,
On Thames's banks while fragrant breezes fill,
And where the Muses sport on Cooper's Hill.
On Cooper's Hill eternal wreaths shall grow,
While lasts the mountain, or while Thames shall flow !
Here his first lays majestic Denham sung.

Laleham has few attractions, save for anglers. Opposite, stretches Chertsey Mead, with

practice is unusually short, the contrast becomes most unfavourable to the party making them. What may really be the result of necessity, is liable to be ascribed to want of principle; we do not think it is altogether a laxity of political morals. It is rather carelessness of speech, and want of foresight. Generous sentiments easily overflow; and the temptation to place oneself in favourable contrast to an opponent is irresistible, when it costs nothing but words. This was the error of the Whigs in opposing the Irish Arms Act: in 1843 they had but a remote prospect of office; Peel was in the fulness of his strength; the new Tariff had awakened but a slight alarm in his followers—the Corn-Laws stood apparently the firmer for their modification; their repeal was among the remotest of Parliamentary contingencies. The Whigs seemed condemned for some years to the cold shade of Opposition. In that situation they indulged largely in that very safe species of philanthropy which runs no risk of being tested by deeds. Like Chaucer's Prioress, they were "all conscience and tender heart;" and we doubt not that they were in a measure sincere; they believed that they would act as they spoke; they only forgot the trammels and practical necessities of office and its responsibilities. Considering that many of them had been holders of office, the oversight was rather culpable; they should have recollected that their return to the place of power might come again, and that they would have to deal with the same dangers; if they had not discovered any new mode of meeting them, it was imprudent to indulge in such strong denunciations of the old. It is only justice to Lord John Russell to say that he is less chargeable in this respect than most of his colleagues; he received the Arms Bill a legacy from his predecessors, the heir-loom of all the rulers of Ireland for two generations, and his opposition was mostly confined to the new powers introduced into it; but his regrets of the necessity of such a policy were so strong that no one could suppose he was prepared to continue it. After his speech on the Coercion Bill, it appears almost unaccountable; after the acknowledgement by the late Government that in practice the Arms Bill was altogether a failure, it seems astounding; after declaring himself that he is ready to strike out its most stringent enactments, to "draw its teeth," as it has been expressively termed, the persisting in an useless but offensive measure seems an absolute infatuation. And again we are thrown back on the influences of office as the only explanation of the phenomenon.

It is on those of the Ministry who are less broken in to the duties of Downing-street, that this step will prove the most damaging; they were more generous and unreserved in their declarations than their more experienced colleagues, and have, in supporting such a direct piece of garrison government, to make a wider departure from former speeches; Hansard is awfully against them. They will probably repeat that, like the player-queen in "Hamlet," they "did protest too much," finding that they now cannot "keep their word." The debate on this question has had a chilling, discouraging, and, we may add, lowering effect. After all the professions of equality, justice, conciliation, are these to be mere words? Can nothing be thought of but the old and confessedly worn-out expedients of arbitrary powers, degrading enactments, domiciliary visits—all, in fact, that makes Irish policy the reverse of English? It is a pity that Lord John Russell did not boldly break and throw aside the weapons of the gloomy times of Pitt and Castlereagh, especially as they are useless. Every one must have remarked that, in the trials and examinations of men arrested for the crime of agrarian outrages in Ireland, no provision of the Arms Bill ever appears to have led to the apprehension of the criminal, to have impeded him in the commission of the act, or to have prevented him from gaining possession of weapons to do it with. No Minister has yet explained the exact mode in which the Bill effects what is supposed to be its object. No doubt, the Government, by its means, knows who has registered fire-arms; but they are the very persons who would not use them unlawfully: it is the men who would evade still more stringent laws than this, who are the guilty. For these exceptional cases, the whole country is vexed and irritated, by what is done under the Act, and still more, perhaps, by the knowledge of what may be done, wherever ill-will or private feeling may exist. Like the Continental Passport system, which is kept up, it is said, to facilitate the arrest of criminals, it subjects the whole of society to endless annoyance and trouble, on account of the few desperate characters who set law at defiance. There are thieves and murderers in all countries; but it is monstrous to treat every man as if he was a thief and murderer, or would become so. And in both cases the huge network of precaution is useless; it merely creates a vast amount of annoyance to the honest part of the community, and does not render the commission of crime or the escape of the criminal impossible; if it did, it might be better submitted to. Pursuing the analogy, we find it holds good in both systems. Every man who travels on the Continent bears with him a document of suspicion; he is described, measured, designated, tracked from place to place, and has to submit himself perpetually to the surveillance of a political police, as if he were really—

A fellow by the hand of nature marked,
Quoted and signed to do a deed of shame.

Of what use is it? Murders and robberies are committed under all this, and assassins and thieves often escape; we would back our Forresters and the Detective Force, without such assistance, against any of the police of France or Germany. So with the Arms Bill; the bulk of the community are subjected to restrictions that do not check the desperate men who break through them. A freer and healthier state of things would be much safer and a good deal better.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family are at Osborne House. It is not probable that her Majesty will return to town before the prorogation of Parliament.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—Wednesday was the anniversary of the birthday of her Majesty the Queen Dowager Adelaide, who completed her fifty-fourth year.

DEPARTURE OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.—Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, left Osborne House on Wednesday morning. Her Majesty and her Royal Highness Prince Albert accompanied them into Portsmouth Harbour, and Prince Albert escorted them in the Royal barge to the landing at the Clarence Yard, and from thence to the railway carriages, and immediately afterwards returned to her Majesty, who had remained on board the yacht, which was moored off the buoy near the King's Stairs. On their arrival in town by the South-Western Railway, the King and Queen of the Belgians departed for Woolwich, where they embarked in the afternoon on board the *Garland* for Ostend.

WINDSOR, Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent).—The birthday of her Majesty, the Queen Dowager, who has completed her 54th year, was celebrated to-day with the usual rejoicings and demonstrations of respect. The bells of St. George's Chapel and the Parish Church of St. John rang merry peals in honour of the event, and at noon, royal salutes were fired from the Belvedere at Virginia Water, and the Corporation Ordnance, in the Bachelor's Acre, under the superintendence of Mr. Pond, the town gunner.

THE LORD MAYOR'S DINNER TO THE MINISTERS.—On Wednesday next the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress will entertain her Majesty's Ministers and their ladies, and a large party of the Nobility, at dinner. About 180 will sit down to a most splendid entertainment.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.—On Wednesday morning, the marriage of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., eldest son of the late Earl of Pembroke, to Miss A'Court, daughter of General A'Court, was solemnised at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. The Right Rev. the Bishop of Salisbury officiated at the ceremony, in the presence of a select family circle.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.—The Duke of Devonshire, on Wednesday, left Devonshire House on a Continental tour of some months' duration. His Grace will visit the principal capitals of Germany, and then proceed to Italy and Constantinople, and then to Egypt. The noble Duke on his return to this country will go to St. Petersburg to visit the Emperor of Russia.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

RAILWAY BILLS.—Lord LYTTELTON presented a petition from the retail book-sellers of the city of Worcester, complaining of the efforts of the Railway Companies to introduce clauses into their bills, authorising them to break open parcels to ascertain whether they contain more than one enclosure.—The Earl of CLarendon said the practice was not general, and he thought it a very hard and improper one. He had no hesitation in saying that he thought such a power ought not to be allowed. He would take care the subject should be attended to, and thought it desirable to pass a standing order to prevent the insertion of such clauses. (Hear.)

It was stated by the Earl of AUCKLAND, in reply to Lord Brougham, that the Earl Dundonald's invention would be put to the test.

The Australian Waste Lands Bill, on the motion of Earl GEE, was read a second time.

The Sugar Bill passed through Committee, and was ordered to be read a third time on Monday. The House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock, but the business in the early part of the day was not important.

The Wexford and Waterford Railway Bill was read a third time and passed.

MILBANK PRISON.—In answer to a question from Mr. W. Williams, Sir G. GAYE said he had appointed a Commission to inquire into the alleged malpractices at the Milbank Prison. The Commissioners were the Earl of Chichester, Lord Seymour, and Mr. Bickham Escott.

OPENING OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS ON SUNDAYS.—Mr. HUME moved that, with the view of lessening the temptations to drunkenness and immorality, and of promoting thereby the welfare of the working classes especially, and also of society generally, it is the duty of a Christian Legislature to open the British Museum, the National Gallery, and all similar public places calculated to afford innocent amusement and instructive recreation, for the reception of visitors on Sunday days and on holidays, at such hours after morning service as gin-shops and public-houses are open. The hon. member contended that it would be beneficial to the morals of the public to allow the British Museum and the National Gallery to be open on Sundays.—Lord J. RUSSELL said he was in favour of the proposition, and in that opinion he was borne out by the Commissioners of Police, who felt satisfied that, the more innocent amusements were open to the public on Sundays, the more drunkenness decreased. He did not, however, think that the House ought to adopt any resolution on the subject.—Mr. HUME said he was satisfied in having drawn attention to the subject, and would not press his motion to a division.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply.

The first vote agreed to, was that a sum not exceeding £132,000 be granted for the purpose of purchasing meal, potatoes, &c., for districts in Ireland in which the potato disease existed.

The next vote was for a sum of £20,000 towards defraying the expenses of alterations and the enlargement of Buckingham Palace. Mr. HUME objected to the vote; he considered it too large.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER justified the vote. Her Majesty had been put to very considerable inconvenience from the want of proper accommodation for herself in family in Buckingham Palace. And the House should bear in mind that this was the first application her Majesty had made for any grant of public money since her accession to the throne. ("Hear, hear, hear," from both sides of the House.) The total expense of the proposed alteration was calculated to amount to £150,000, but the sum at present asked for was only £20,000.—Mr. WILLIAMS opposed the vote. It would be much better to give the money to the suffering and starving population of this country and Ireland.—After a few words from Lord LINCOLN and Mr. WILLIAMS, Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he was really surprised that any hon. gentleman could object to this vote, on the ground of excessive expenditure; at the same time recommending the erection of a new palace, which could only be done at a much greater expense. The Sovereign was obliged to spend part of the year in London, and, therefore, there ought to be a suitable and convenient residence for the Royal Family and the Court. The plans for the proposed alterations in Buckingham Palace were suggested by the late Government, who, had they remained in office, intended to have put them into execution. He trusted next year Buckingham Palace would present a more handsome appearance than at present. (Hear.)

Upon a division, there appeared—

For the vote	55
Against it	6

Majority in favour of the vote —49

The next vote was for a grant of £4500, to make good damages to palaces and public buildings, by the storm of the 1st of August instant.

After some other votes had been agreed to, the House resumed, and disposed of the orders of the day.

NEW ZEALAND.—Mr. HAWES obtained leave to bring in a bill to make better provision for the Government of New Zealand. The House adjourned soon after seven o'clock.

ALLEGED DEFECT IN THE CORN BILL.—A deputation from the Corn Exchange have waited upon the Lord Mayor, to represent that, in consequence of an error in the Corn Bill, the duty chargeable upon rye, meal, and peas, would be much higher than before the passing of the act. The Lord Mayor gave his opinion that, according to the reading of the act, rye, beans, and peas would be charged an additional duty of 100 per cent. He was sure that the framers of the act never intended this. The Lord Mayor then said he would undertake to make inquiry in influential quarters upon the subject, and he entertained no doubt that some means would be adopted, although the session was almost at its close, to remedy the evil.

INDISPOSITION OF THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.—A letter from Dublin states that the noble Marquis has been taken dangerously ill at Curraghmore, Antrim, and had arrived for the Surgeon-General (Sir Philip Crampton), who left immediately for his Lordship's seat, in the county of Waterford.

SIR CHARLES WETHERELL.—We learn that more favourable accounts were received on Thursday as to Sir Charles Wetherell's health; a favourable change had taken place, and Sir Charles had given signs of returning consciousness. Sir B. Brodie and Dr. Taylor had held a consultation, and it was understood that they considered recovery probable. The learned gentleman, however, is in a very precarious state. He will not be removed from Preston Hall for the present.

DEATH OF MR. WARD.—Intelligence was received in town yesterday morning of the death of G. H. Ward, Esq., at his residence in Hertford, at an advanced age. The deceased gentleman was father of the Honourable Secretary to the Admiralty. He was the author of "Tremaine," and formerly held the office of one of the Lay Lords of the Board of the Admiralty.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO SIR CHARLES WETHERELL.—We lament to state that a very severe and alarming accident happened to Sir Charles Wetherell, in the neighbourhood of Maidstone, on Monday morning. The learned gentleman had arrived at Maidstone by train, and was desirous of going on to Rochester, for which purpose he had engaged a one-horse phaeton, with a driver, and proceeded towards the latter place, taking what is called the Lower-road, skirting the river Medway, for the purpose of passing through the village of Woudham. On arriving near the seat of Charles Milner, Esq., Preston Hall, some trifling circumstance caused the animal slightly to mend his pace; on which Sir Charles, who was sitting on the box with the driver, unhappily caught hold of the reins, and the horse, darting to the side of the road, dashed the carriage against a heap of stones, which caused it to upset, throwing Sir Charles to the ground with great violence. The learned gentleman, on being raised, was found to be most alarmingly injured. The driver and Sir Charles's valet escaped unhurt. Sir Charles was immediately conveyed to Preston Hall, and was attended by Mr. Dennis, of Aylesford, and Dr. Taylor, of Maidstone; but so serious did these gentlemen consider the state of their patient, that the valet was soon after despatched to London, to procure the attendance of an eminent physician. Lady Wetherell has arrived at Preston Hall. The unfortunate gentleman met with every possible attention and kindness at the Hall. The latest accounts from Preston Hall are of a very unfavourable nature. Sir Charles, who is labouring under concussion of the brain, was unable to speak, and the worst results are feared. He was wholly unconscious of everything around him, and unable to recognise Lady Wetherell, or his brother, the Rev. Mr. Wetherell. The learned gentleman had been to Smarden, to see an estate he had purchased, and was intending to return to town by Gravesend.

DEATHS DURING THE LATE STORM.—During the dreadful storm on Wednesday (last week), four men were killed by lightning, whilst reaping in a field at Whitehorses farm, between Norwood and Croydon; three of them were struck dead on the spot, and the fourth was taken away insensible, and died soon after.

—Another man was killed, at the head of a team of horses, at Chislehurst. Mr. Carttar has held an inquest on the body, when the verdict given was, "Died by the visitation of God."

THE LATE MURDER OF A POLICEMAN AT DAGENHAM.—Two men, named Dennis Flynn, and John Hennessey, and a woman named Ellen Rankin, have been examined at Ilford, on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of George Clarke, a policeman, on the 30th of June last. The circumstances of the murder have been mentioned in our journal. The evidence of a boy named Walsh, went to show that the prisoners had been walking in the wheat fields in Kent, and that the woman was heard to say that the two men had assaulted a policeman, and that he was found dead in the morning. Sweeney then remarked that it was foolish of her not to keep a secret. The witness, Walsh, stated that he saw Hennessey and Flynn together at the Smith's Arms, Coodham, Kent, on the morning Ellen Rankin made the statement about the murder. A witness named Felix Sweeney, deposed as follows:—"I reside in Ball-court, Tooley-street. I was at work on Wednesday last, for Mr. Giddens, at Coodham; and in the afternoon I was sitting round a fire with Rankin and Flynn, who worked on the same farm, when Ellen Rankin said she had no occasion to be harvesting, only for beating a policeman, or having a row with a policeman, but I cannot say which. She then said something about a policeman being found in the field with his head off, but I did not pay much attention to her words, nor do I recollect saying anything to her in reply. I do not recollect asking Flynn or Rankin, when they came first to work, where they came from. When Ellen Rankin spoke of the policeman being in the field with his head off, John Sweeney, my cousin, said it was very foolish to talk of such a thing before people; she had better keep it a secret. The boy Welch was present at the conversation. Before the conversation took place, I had not heard of a policeman having been murdered. The prisoner Hennessey was not there, and I don't think I ever saw him before." It further appeared, that on searching a bag which was taken from the prisoner Rankin, two odd white gloves were found, such as are worn by the police. The prisoners protested their innocence. They were remanded for a week.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is confidently reported in Winchester that her Majesty intends to honour that city with a visit in the course of next month. Winchester, it will be remembered, was once the metropolis of the kingdom.

Letters from Malta of the 31st ult., state that the French squadron, under the command of the Prince de Joinville, which had been admitted to practice on the 30th, was to sail on the 1st inst., for Sicily.

A Correspondent of the *Liverpool Albion* says, that Sir Thomas Wilde, on his elevation to the bench, returned the fees which he had received in causes yet untried—"a departure from precedent," he adds, even more heterodox than his refusal to accept any in the case of O'Connell and the State traversers.

A letter from Rome, of July 26, says:—"A picture of Michael Angelo, and another of Raphael, have just been discovered here: the first, representing the placing of Christ in the tomb, and the other the portrait of the celebrated Cardinal del Monte, similar to the fresco in the Vatican. Both works were purchased amongst a number of old, valuable pictures. One by Mr. McCall, a young Scotch painter; and the other by Mr. Cardeni, a broker."

Three human skeletons have been found on the road-side between Oxford and Bunbury, in the spot indicated by Biddle the murderer, whose sentence of death was lately commuted.

A Constantinople letter of the 22nd ult., states that Mehemet Ali was treated with every mark of respect by the Sultan. On the 20th Riza Pacha had been appointed Minister of Commerce.

The *Constitutionnel* states that a letter has been received from a person on board the French ship-of-war, *La Brillante*, which confirms the account of an affair having taken place at Huahine (Otaheite), and adds that the loss of the French was 24 killed and 41 wounded, and that the dead had been abandoned.

An importation of ice has just taken place from Greenland, by a ship named the *Edgecumbe*, having on board 110 tons weight of this singular article of merchandise.

A Correspondent of the *Herald* gives some instances of extraordinary speed attained on Tuesday on the Croydon Atmospheric Railway. He says:—"With a train of four carriages, including the piston carriage, which it is to be recollected carries passengers, and weighing about 22 or 23 tons, we reached a velocity of seventy-five miles per hour." This speed was maintained over a distance of a quarter of a mile. Over a similar distance in the same trip, we got a velocity of 69.23 miles per hour; over half a mile, a velocity of 64.28 miles per hour; and for a mile and a quarter, exactly 60 miles per hour."

The failure of the apple crop in Herefordshire has led to a great increase in the price of cyder, the supply of which, in the present season, is expected to be very limited.

According to accounts from Italy, the Pope is becoming the idol of his people. He has just paid from his private purse the debts of all the prisoners detained in the Capitol (prison for debt). The holy father was enabled to perform this act of generosity by reducing the number of the equipages of his predecessor. The sum paid exceeds 18,000 scudi.

The *Augsburg Gazette*, of the 1st inst., publishes the following from Vienna:—"It is confidently stated that the ratification of the treaty of commerce concluded between Naples and Austria will not take place at present, in consequence of difficulties having arisen relative to the interpretation or some of the articles. The treaty of navigation between Austria and Russia was signed the day before yesterday; it bears the date of July 20th. The clause relating to the certificates of health to be delivered by the sanitary authorities and the Consuls has been erased, the matter to be hereafter arranged."

In the month of August, 1847, the city of Moscow, founded in 1147, will attain the 700th anniversary of its existence. Brilliant fêtes will take place on the occasion.

It appears from the estimates for miscellaneous services for 1847, that £132,000 will be required to defray the expenses incurred through the Commissariat, under the direction of the Government, for the relief of distress arising from the failure of the potato crop in Ireland. £20,000 for enlarging and improving Buckingham Palace; and £4500 "to make good the damage to palaces and public buildings by the storm on the 1st of August."

The French Government lately desired the Royal Academy of Sciences to ascertain and report on the property of publishing a complete edition of the works of Lavoisier, the celebrated chemist: the question was referred by the Academy to a committee of chemists, who, through M. Dumas, have just reported that a complete edition of the works of this distinguished chemist, published at the national expense, would be of great benefit to science; the committee have estimated the expense at about £2400.

We have accounts from Constantinople of the 27th ult. Sir S. Canning, after a visit of ceremony to Mehemet Ali, left Constantinople the day before. It was reported that Mehemet Ali had some intention of visiting France and England.

Letters from Switzerland state, that the snow on the tops of the mountains had melted in consequence of the excessive heat of the weather. The melted snow had augmented the rivers, and caused them in several places to overflow their banks.

THE LORD MAYOR'S VIEW OF THE THAMES.



ARRIVAL OF THE CIVIC PARTY AT BASILDON HOUSE.

(Continued from page 102.)

bury, extensive repairs are in progress, which, when completed, will render the navigation of this District perfect.

The Improvements by the Thames Navigation Committee commence from opposite the Boundary-stone and the Towing-path, and are continued down the river to Putney. The Locks and Works were constructed from the designs, and under the superintendence of the late Mr. S. Leach, and are now under the care of his son, Mr. S. W. Leach.

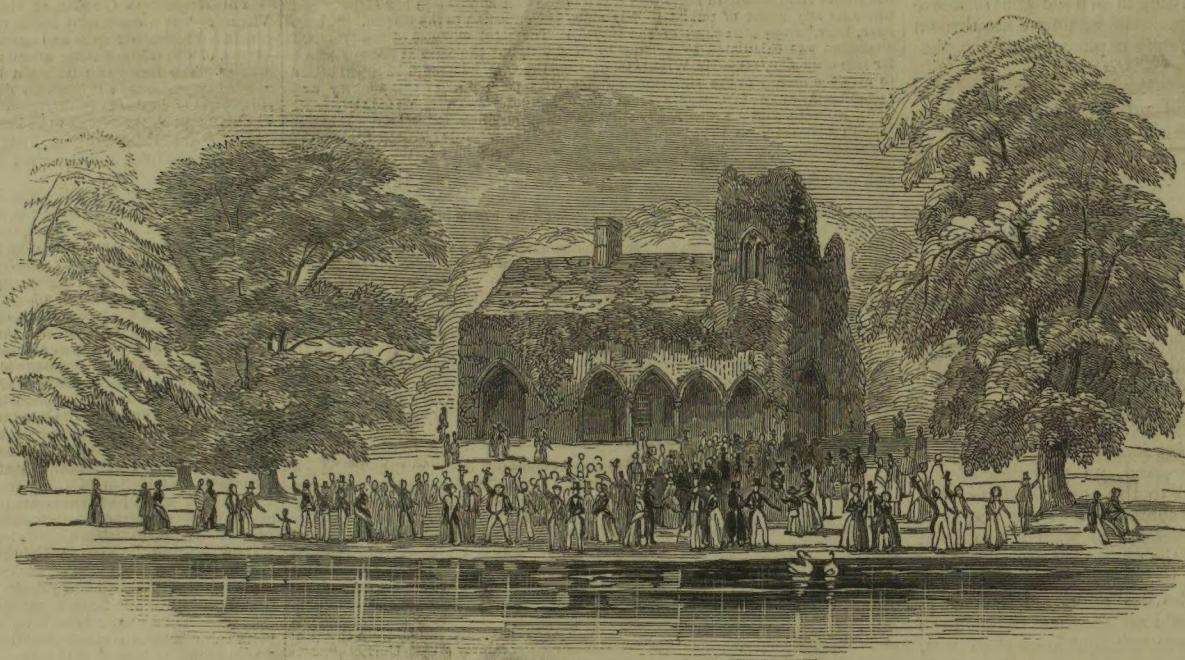
Upon the "View," the Lord Mayor was much gratified in witnessing the greatly-improved condition of the whole Navigation, from the measures adopted by the Commissioners; and his Lordship especially noticed the new Bridge and high Towing-path, which have just been completed above Henley.

The Commission funds are also greatly improved; and much credit is due to the talents and exertions of the several officers.

Throughout the "View" are several objects and localities associated with Civic greatness. Thus, at Oxford, Trinity College was founded in 1555, by Sir Thomas Pope, Lord Mayor of London; and St. John Baptist College was founded in the same year by Sir Thomas White, another Citizen and Alderman of London.

In Wraydisbury Church are monuments to the memory of Aldermen Wright and Gill, who were partners in trade, and both Lord Mayors of London.

All the arrangements and proceedings of the "View" were under the very able direction of Mr. Alderman Wilson,



who fills the honourable office of "Queen's Harbinger" in the Royal Household.

The dinners, refreshments, &c., were supplied in the first style, by Mr. Young-husband, of Gerrard's Hall, Basinghall-street.

We subjoin a List of the Company, on each day of the "View":—

WEDNESDAY.—OXFORD.

The Lord Mayor's Party—Lord Mayor; Admiral Ross; Ald. and Miss Farebrother; Ald. and Mrs. Wilson; Sir C. Marshal; Ald. Humphrey; Ald. and Mrs. and Miss Hooper; Ald. Farncombe; Ald. Hunter and two daughters; Ald. Mrs. and the Misses Hughes; Ald. and Mrs. Sidney; Ald. and Mrs. Moon and daughter; Mr. Sheriff, Mrs., and Misses Chaplin; Mr. Sheriff and Mrs. Laurie, and Mrs. Cattley; Mr. Deputy and Mrs. Brown and niece; T. H. Hall, Esq., and Mrs. Hall; Mr. Under-Sheriff and Mrs. Wire; Rev. C. Farebrother and Mrs. Farebrother; Mr. and Mrs. Firth; N. Saunders, Esq.; Water Bailiff; Mr. T. Theobalds, City Marshall.

Invitations at Oxford.—Rev. Dr. Ingram and Lady; Rev. Mr. Hughes and Lady; Dr. Ogle; Rev. J. Dixon and Mrs. Dixon; the Mayor of Oxford, and Town Clerk of Oxford, &c.

THURSDAY.—AT BASILDON PARK.

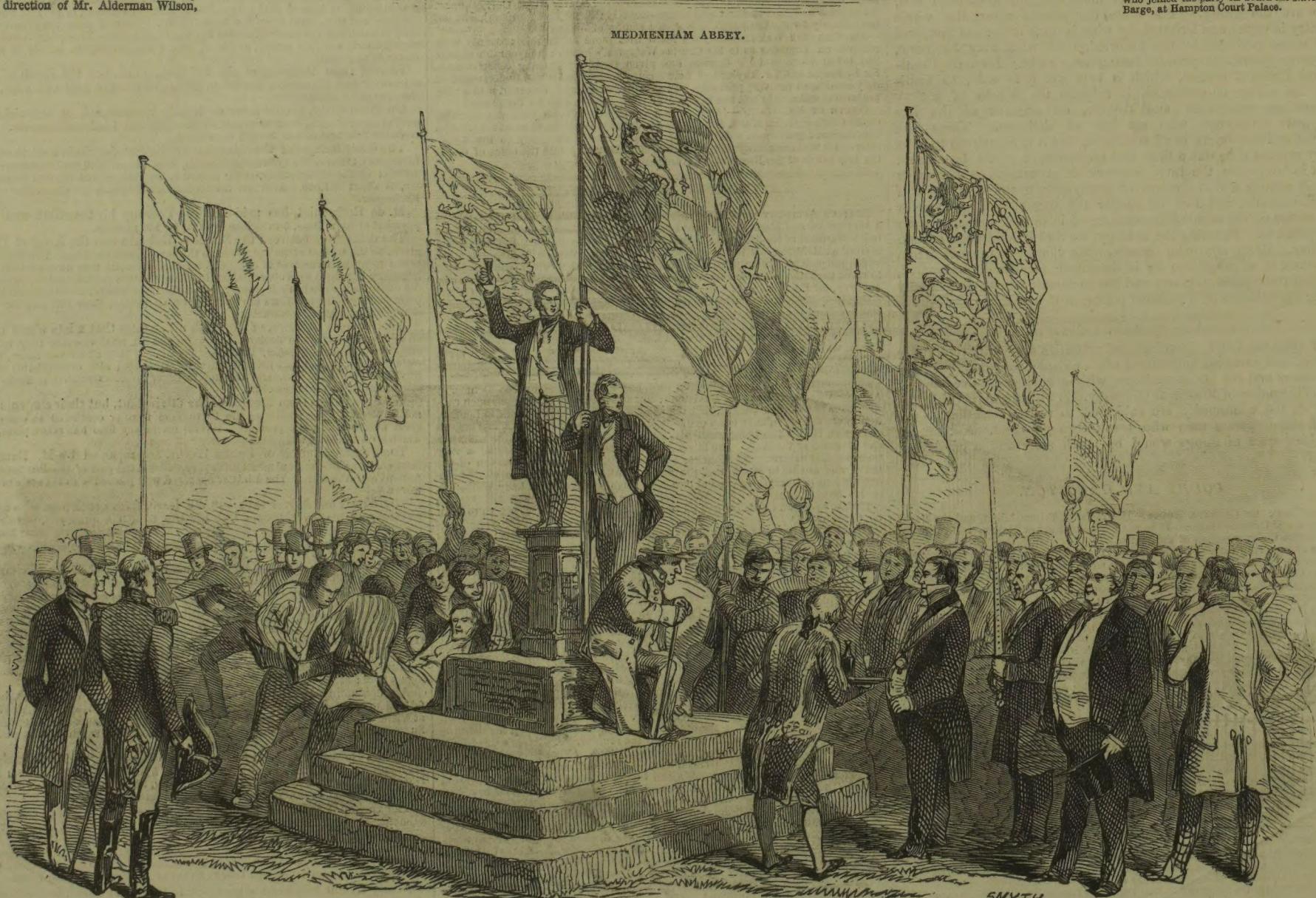
The Lord Mayor's Party, as above; with the Lady Mayores, and Mrs. Ross; Sir Claudius Hunter and Lady Hunter and niece.

FRIDAY.—READING.

The Lord Mayor's Party; with R. W. Kinnaid, Esq., Sheriff Elect;—Alloway, Esq., the Mayor of Reading, and Family; T. B. Barker, Esq., the Chairman, and W. Graham, Esq., Clerk to the Commissioners of the Upper Districts, Thames Navigation.

SATURDAY.—WINDSOR.

The Lord Mayor's Party; with Sir Lancelot and Lady Shadwell; Sir Peter Laurie; Mr. Alderman Kelly and Ladies; Mrs. Humphrey; Alderman and Mrs. Wood; Sir James Duke; and several private friends of the Lord Mayor, who joined the party on board the Navigation Barge, at Hampton Court Palace.



MEDMENHAM ABBEY.

THE CEREMONY AT THE BOUNDARY STONE, AT STAINES.

SMYTH.



THE GREAT WELLINGTON STATUE AS IT WOULD APPEAR FROM THE GREEN-PARK, PICCADILLY.

THE GREAT WELLINGTON STATUE.

We have, this week, engraved Mr. Wyatt's colossal group placed upon the Arch at Hyde Park Corner, for which position the statue appears to have been expressly designed and executed. One of the illustrations shows the Statue as it would appear from within the angle of the Green Park, almost immediately adjoining the Arch. The second Engraving shows the great work in profile, as it would appear from the Constitution Hill roadway, just within the Green Park. Through the Arch is seen a portion of the chaste columnar screen and entrance to Hyde Park; and, to the right is shown Apsley House, the handsome mansion of the Great Duke. In both cases, the alterations in the attic of the Arch, which have been suspended by order of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, are represented as completed.

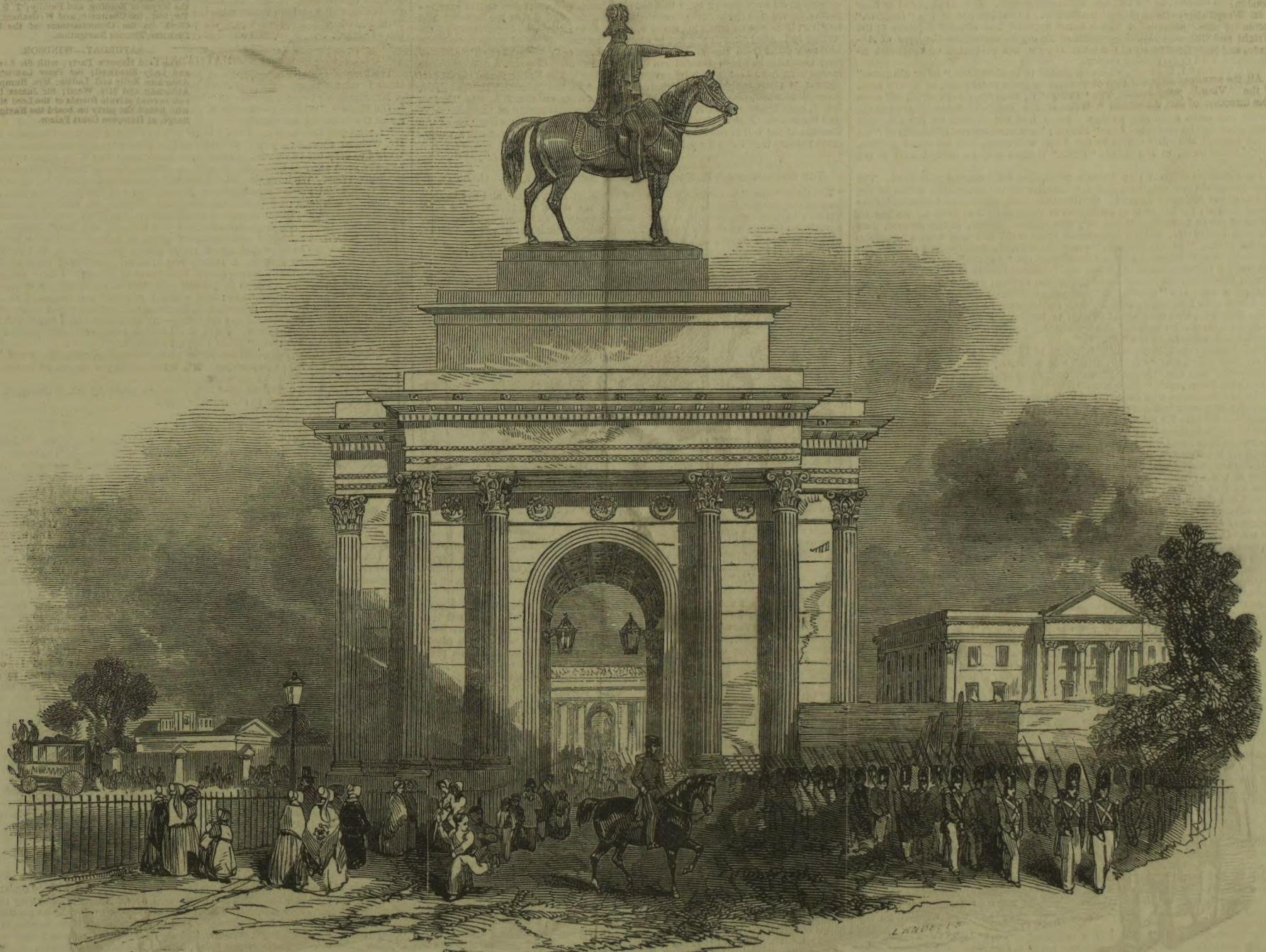
The question between the Government and the Committee as to the placing of

the Statue in the above position still remains undecided; and, *pendente lite*, we have judged these Illustrations to be the best mode of conveying to our readers the merits of the location, as to artistic effect. This we believe to be a means of demonstration which could not be effected by many folios of "Correspondence."

Meanwhile, it may be interesting to glance at the official account of the Proceedings relative to the Placing of the Statue. This we gather from a Parliamentary Paper just printed, containing "a Copy of the Report from the Sub-Committee of the Wellington Military Memorial, enclosed in a Letter from his Grace the Duke of Rutland to Viscount Melbourne, dated 14th of July, 1839." This document was obtained on the application of Sir F. Trench, pending the recent discussion in the House of Commons respecting the site selected. The present document extends to twenty-two pages, containing the Report of the Sub-Committee, with the Appendix. On the 28th of May, 1838, it seems it was resolved, without any dissent or hesitation whatsoever, upon the motion of the

Marquis of Londonderry, "that the summit of the triumphal arch at the entrance into the Green Park, on Constitution Hill, going out of Piccadilly, would, in the opinion of the Committee, be an appropriate situation on which to place such Equestrian Statue, provided her Majesty the Queen's permission can be obtained for that purpose." Permission was obtained; but it was afterwards considered that the summit of the arch was inappropriate for the Statue; and the architect, Mr. Burton, urged the Office of Woods and Forests to disconceutenance the erection. A long correspondence ensued, which resulted in the Committee demanding a fulfilment of the promise, and the arch was reluctantly yielded.

The Sub-Committee then commissioned Mr. Wyatt to prepare for their inspection his designs for the Equestrian Statue, of an adequate height and size, and in the attitude, costume, and position, which he would propose. Mr. Wyatt, accordingly, prepared several models and designs, and the Sub-Committee availed themselves of a model of the Hyde Park Corner Arch to consider, which then



THE GREAT WELLINGTON STATUE AS IT WOULD APPEAR FROM CONSTITUTION HILL.

did, with the greatest attention, the position and relative size of the Statue to be placed on the summit. Mr. Wyatt then prepared a drawing of the Arch, with the Equestrian Statue; of which the Sub-Committee approved. The Lords of the Treasury, however, objected. We have not space to detail the points.

There is one part of the Sub-Committee's Report which it is important to quote. They distinctly state, in justice to themselves and to Mr. Wyatt, that the wooden figure which was exhibited in August, 1838, on the summit of the Arch, was prepared, set up, and at length removed, without the knowledge or concurrence either of the Sub-Committee, or of Mr. Wyatt, and without any intimation to them of the intention of the Government to make any such exhibition. They add that had they been apprised of the wish of the Government for a model, they would readily have taken measures for supplying one which should have conveyed some idea of their own intentions, and of the artist's design. They, however, believe the proceeding that took place had the effect of creating a general opinion in favour of an adequate work of art in that fine position.

In the present document, an account is given of an interview with the Duke of Wellington, at Apsley-house, on Saturday, the 16th of June, 1838, when the Duke of Rutland, in the presence of the Committee, informed his Grace of their intention to erect an equestrian statue, on which the Duke of Wellington made the following reply:—"My Lord Duke, my Lords, and Gentlemen—I cannot find words to express to you the satisfaction and gratitude which I feel upon receiving from your Grace these reports of the proceedings of yourself and other distinguished individuals, and of the public at large, with a view to the erection in this part of the metropolis of a memorial of the services in which it has been my lot to be employed. I am aware of the degree to which I am indebted to your Grace's friendship, kindness, and partiality in these proceedings; and it is satisfactory to receive this communication in the presence of my old friends, companions, and comrades, men with whom I have served so long, to whom I am indebted for so much assistance, and who distinguished themselves on every occasion on which any service was performed which could attract public attention, or merit their approbation. I will give my attendance upon the artist fixed by the Committee whenever he may think proper to require it."

MUSIC.

THE BRUSSELS OPERA COMPANY.

On Monday and Wednesday Auber was in the ascendant at Drury Lane Theatre—two of his best operas—"Le Domino Noir," and "Le Philtre"—being given each evening. The audiences on both occasions, we regret to state, were not numerous; but they made up in enthusiasm their deficiency in numbers; and certainly finer operatic performances have been rarely witnessed—certainly not in this country. The fate of the "Domino Noir" has been somewhat singular. An English version, produced at Covent Garden Theatre in 1838, was condemned the first night; another English adaptation, leaving out the greater portion of the music, had a run at the Olympic; the last translation was at the Haymarket, for Madame Thillon, only recently, but mutilated in a manner that provoked the just indignation of all those who had heard the original opera in Paris, with Cinti Damoreau, Roger, &c. Who could have imagined, hearing the magnificent last act of Auber's work on Wednesday, as executed by the Belgian troupe, that any Vandal could be found to have rendered it so peculiarly repulsive and offensive as it was "done" at the Haymarket.

The gay, the gallant, the chivalrous *Horace de Masserena* was restored to us by Couderc, the original representative of that interesting part in Paris. We were freed from the conventional wit of the low stage Irishman and the lover with his ardent attachment, and his gentlemanlike enthusiasm was embodied by the French comedian with a truthful ease, grace, and animation, impossible to be excelled. True, there was one drawback; the voice of Couderc is not yet in good order, but his tact and taste carried him through, as these qualities will always do with great artists; witness Pasta, the Brambilla, and our own Braham, who have triumphed over all physical defects. There is not a greater vocalist in the world than the contralto Brambilla, and yet her organ has gone. Couderc's acting in the last scene drew down repeated bursts of applause. The effect of hearing the voice of *Angèle* amongst the nuns was splendidly given—his whole frame seemed to tremble with emotion; the fear that his reason has forsaken him, and the touching prayer for protection, were striking points of Couderc's great historic powers. The glance of recognition of his *inamorata* as the supposed Lady Abbess, and the wild rush after her as she escapes through the door of the sanctuary, were much cheered.

Mdlle. Charton was the *Angèle*, and looked the part charmingly. She is improving vastly in her singing. She was encor in the Ronde Aragonaise, "La belle île." In the execution of the trying scene, "Ah! quelle nuit," in the last act, some of her divisions might have been improved upon, as regards precision; but it was, on the whole, extremely well sung; and the narrative of *Angèle's* troubles and escapes tell with unceasing animation, and fascinating naïveté. Mdlle. Charton is yet but young; and will develop, in two or three years, higher qualities than she yet exhibits. The amusing sketch of the English Lord was excellently realised by Delamnoy. The red hair, and neatly-trimmed whiskers—the Anglo-French accent—afforded much gratification both to the Gallic and British community present; and the *entente cordiale* seemed to be increased by the quizzing. The *Gil Perez*, the convent steward of Barbielle, was another very clever delineation. The *Deo Gratias* was called for a second time—the lower notes and shake of the singer being very remarkable. Auber introduces the *motif* of this bass air, in the last act, with infinite skill. It was delightful to hear his sparkling strains sung without mutilation. In the last act of the "Domino," there is melody enough for half a dozen operas. The concerted pieces of the nuns and novices—the skilful use made of the organ, during the *Cantique d'Angèle*—and the despairing air of the tenor *Horace*, are evidences of vocal and instrumental skill of surpassing beauty.

The "Philtre" is the opera which suggested to Donizetti the "Elisir d'Amore." An English version was produced of the former some years since, at Drury Lane Theatre, but with little success. The "Philtre" is, however, a work which will challenge comparison with the "Elisir." We award the preference to the latter; but the former has some charming writing. Auber had not shaken off the Rossinian trammels when he composed the "Philtre"; and striking reminiscences of "La Gazza Ladra," and other operas by the Swan of Pesaro, will be found therein. On the other hand, in Donizetti's "Elisir," themes may be easily traced to the "Philtre."

The Brussels Company play Auber's production with consummate skill. The stage groupings are excellent, and far superior to the automaton action of the chorus at her Majesty's Theatre. On the other hand, there is no Lablache for the *Quack Doctor*; for Zeiger is as ponderous in mind as he is in person. He has no notion of fun or humour, and is a very slow coach. Massol, in the *Sergent*, does not rival Tamburini; but the Frenchman sings well, and acts with spirit. His martial scene, "Je suis Sergent," was well rendered, and the last couplet was encor. Nor is Mdlle. Laborde's heroine of the "Philtre" at all equal to the captivating impersonation of *Adina* by Persiani, but it is cleverly vocalized. Boulo's *Guillaumine*, the *Nemorino* of the Italian version, was deliciously sung, and capitally acted. His "making up" was quite a picture; his wooden shoes, coarse shirt, and loose hanging garments, were an example to our "tender tenor," of stage propriety, that they would do well to imitate. Indeed, the *ensemble* of the Belgian artists was far superior to anything that has been witnessed in the Italian and English versions of the "Philtre."

On Thursday night, Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" was given for the third time; last night, the "Domino Noir" was repeated, with selections from the "Favourite" and the "Muette"; and this evening (Saturday), the campaign closes with Meyerbeer's "Huguenots."

The two amateurs who impounded the Company, seceded from the direction on Saturday last, after losing £1500 by the speculation, or rather their desire to do something for art—for financial profit, from what we can learn, did not enter their heads, in making the contract with the Brussels Company. The directors of the troupe have assumed the management since Monday, but with no better result for the treasury.

It is quite evident that they have come too late in the season, but the uncertainty of the arrangements has been a great misfortune. The principal singers have been in turn ill, every night of performance, and the theatre has been opened and closed quite at random.

Admitting all the imperfections and mishaps, and that the band is not so good as that of last year, a portion of the players having been left in Brussels for the German Company now playing there, the Belgian artists have given some superb operatic entertainments. The musical mounting of Meyerbeer's masterpieces—"Les Huguenots" and "Robert le Diable," two of the grandest operas ever written; of Rossini's splendid "Guillaume Tell" of Halévy's imposing "Juive," of Donizetti's passionate "Favourite," of Auber's "Domino Noir," "Philtre," and "Diamonds de la Couronne," and of Adams's "Chahé" and "Postillon de Loujon"—has been beyond all praise. The "Mousquetaires de la Reine" was a failure, despite of its great success at Paris, Brussels, and recently at Berlin. That the Brussels Opera Company will come over again, is much to be desired, but it must be at a period when the town is full of our real musical amateurs. Fashion will do nothing for good music—the appeal must be made to our intelligent masses, with their fast increasing knowledge and appreciation of the science of sweet sounds. To the Belgian Directors, we tender, in conclusion, our advice, that they must study to be exact and punctual in all their arrangements, if they expect public support. What is announced and promised, ought to be religiously adhered to.

We take our leave of the Company with sincere regret, for they have afforded many gratifying entertainments. When we look around us, and see the state of our English opera, and the condition of our Italian opera, where the *ensemble* is destroyed for the sake of hearing three or four stars, we feel, indeed, how vastly inferior we are to the French in attention to lyrical art. Whether the advent of the Brussels Opera Company may lead to reforms and amendments, we know not; but a good standard of operatic execution has, at all events, been witnessed, and audiences will not forget it, whatever managers may think of the matter.

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any manner; and we do hope that this practice will not be established by our brother journalists. Every English composer who has an opera in readiness is entitled to pursue the same course as M. Godefroid, and to call a rehearsal for the critics; but we conceive that their duty is to wait for the public performance, before they write an opinion.

NEW MUSIC.

HYMNS AND ANTHEMS, the Words chiefly from Holy Scripture and the Writings of Poets. The Music by ELIZA FLOWER. Cramer and Co., and Novello.

ANTHEMS AND SERVICES FOR CHURCH CHOIRS. J. Burns.

NOVELLO'S CHEAP EDITION OF HANDEL'S "MESSIAH." J. A. Novello.

"ISRAEL IN EGYPT," published by the Handel Society. Edited by MENDELSSOHN. Cramer and Co.

We do not expect to find in Miss Flower's sacred compositions the ingenuity and learning of our Cathedral writers—such as Purcell, Gibbons, Greene, Croft, &c.; but her music possesses more than ordinary merit. She has evidently taken for her model the modern German Chorale, and she has evinced a very laudable ambition in striving to revive the setting of hymns and anthems to the modern taste. Her selection of words cannot be too highly praised. With her the word "sacred" is not confined to the conventional acceptation; she seeks for poetical themes, from the writings of all those who seek to elevate the soul—such as Jeremy Taylor, Wordsworth, Mrs. Barbauld, Mrs. Hemans, &c. The pieces are set generally for four voices—treble, contralto, tenor, and bass. For general purposes, perhaps, it would have been more expedient to have adapted several of the hymns for a solo voice. Many of these clever pieces are as much adapted for secular as well as congregational uses, as was proved when they were performed at Crosby Hall, at Miss Flower's concerts. Miss Flower is no relation to the vocalist of that name, but is a daughter of the late editor of the *Cambridge Intelligencer*.

"The Anthems and Services for Church Choirs" will be a very valuable publication. Singers will thus be saved from the annoyance of MS. voice parts, as the music is in full score. The standard anthems of English and foreign composers may be thus easily and cheaply obtained, and the taste for choral music generally disseminated. Specimens of living composers are also promised. The first four numbers contain works by Gibbons, Rogers, Palestrina, Tallis, Anerio, Farrant, Di Lasso, Creyghton, Allegri, Dyce, Child, Dr. Gauntlett, Batten, Cascioli, &c. The type is clear and well printed, in quarto, and the price of each number varies from sixpence upwards. An instrumental accompaniment is added for the convenience of practice, although it is recommended very properly that the pieces should be sang as much as possible by a full choir of voices. We hail the improvement of this series of choral music, as a good sign of advancement in the improvement of our Cathedral and Church services.

Mr. Novello's cheap edition of the "Messiah" must command a large sale, for it carries out a national object—that of supplying to the public music at a cheap rate. The shape of the publication is admirably adapted for places where amateurs most do congregate to listen to the Divine strains of Handel. The prospectus is quite right in asserting that, in respect both to quality and quantity, it is the most seasonable "musical publication ever offered to the public." Only a large sale can repay the outlay. Mr. Vincent Novello has added a pianoforte or organ accompaniment, and much pains has been bestowed to insure correctness. No. I, for August, contains—the overture; the recitative, "Comfort ye;" the air, "Ev'ry valley;" and the chorus, "And the glory of the Lord."

The Handel Society was formed in 1843, for the production of a superior and standard edition of the works of Handel, the subscription being one guinea per annum. The council to carry out the object of the institution consists of Sir George Smart, Messrs. Bennett, Chappell, Crotch, Davison, Hopkins, Luca, Macfarren, Moscheles, Midde, Rembaul, and H. Smart. The secretary is Mr. Macfarren, the composer, who has displayed much zeal and talent in his duties. The works already produced by the Society are the "Four Coronation Anthems," edited by Dr. Crotch; "L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, Il Moderato," edited by Moscheles; and the "Israel in Egypt," edited by Mendelssohn. The Society does not advance with sufficient rapidity, although what it has produced as yet has been superbly executed. But to wait for a completion of the undertaking, at the present speed, will take longer than the time allotted to the life of man.

Mendelssohn's Preface is full of interest; it is, alone, worth the price of the annual subscription. He gives the score as Handel wrote it. Mendelssohn has added, in small notes, an Organ Part, and a Pianoforte arrangement.

"The Council of the Handel Society," says Mendelssohn, "having done me the honour to request me to edit 'Israel in Egypt'—an Oratorio which I have always viewed as one of the greatest and most lasting musical works—I think it my first duty to lay before the Society the score, as Handel wrote it, without introducing the least alteration, and without mixing up any remarks of notes of my own with those of Handel. In the next place, as there is no doubt that he himself introduced many things at the performance of his works which were not accurately written down, and which, even now, when his music is performed are supplied by a sort of tradition, according to the fancy of the Conductor and the Organist, it becomes my second duty to offer an opinion in all such cases; but I think it of paramount importance that all my remarks should be kept strictly from the original score, and that the latter should be given in its entire purity, in order to afford to every one an opportunity of resorting to Handel himself and not to obtrude any suggestions of mine upon those who may differ from me in opinion." It appears that there were only eight or nine instances in which Handel omitted an accidental, or wrote a different note in one part, from that which he gave to the other. The Editor found the MS. of Handel in the Queen's Library more correct than the printed editions. This marvellous work, according to Handel's own writing on the MS., was "begun Oct. 1, completely printed Nov. 1, 1738." The great advantage of this edition is, that the genius of Mendelssohn may be called into play in the execution of the Oratorio at the will of the Conductor or Organist, and that the pianoforte arrangement renders it of value for private purposes.

THE CONNOISSEUR. E. Mackenzie.—THE MUSICAL HERALD. G. Biggs.

"The Connoisseur" is a monthly record of the Fine Arts, Music, and the Drama, remarkable for the healthy and independent tone of its criticisms. The work has now been in existence upwards of sixteen months; and, although in point of novelty it presents no striking features, still are the interests of art and artists advocated with a degree of truth and boldness, that, when differing from the opinions, it is impossible not to render justice to the honesty of purpose exhibited by the writers.

The "Musical Herald" is a weekly journal of Music and Musical Literature, at the low rate of twopence a number, or tenpence a part. The diffusion of musical works in a cheap form appears to be the leading object, but the literary portion is ably conducted. The dissemination of music at the lowest possible charge, would alone insure this periodical a deserved popularity.

PERSONS WHO "KNOW ALL ABOUT IT."—When people draw their chairs close to the fender, stir the fire vigorously, rub their hands upon their knees, assume a look of complacent sagacity, and proceed to open up a long story with the confidential remark that they are going to tell us "all about it," they oftentimes remind us—dull companions though they be—of that outrageous and incomprehensible piece of drollery of Foote's, which the wise reader who loves genuine nonsense never forgets:—"So she went into the garden to cut a cabbage to make an apple-pie, and who should be coming down the street but a great she-bear and popp'd her head into the shop. What! no soap?—So he died; and she very impudently married the barber. And there were present the Jobilites, and the Garrulities, and the Piccalilles, and the great Panjandrum himself with the little round button at top; and they all fell to playing the game of catch-as-catch-can, till the gunpowder ran out at the heels of their boots."—There is only one suitable termination for stories of this simple and lucid character, and it is that which custom always has ready—"and so now you know all about it."—They have always an exclusive story of their own, which is, like a worn-out shilling, without head or tail to it. Every story, nevertheless, is furnished with two heroes; one is a cock and the other a bull; and these are constantly in one another's way. [We quote this exquisite piece of humour from one of the late Lazarus Blanchard's "Sketches from Life," which have lately been re-published for the benefit of the learned Author's family]—ED. L.L.N.

THE DRINKER'S EXCUSES.—The drinker's excuses are innumerable. If it were any use to attempt an enumeration, we should say that they run—1st. That it is ungentlemanly to pass the bottle. 2ndly. That it is the anniversary of his wed-ding-day, of his marriage with his first wife. 3rdly. That his heart is *almost* broken. 4thly. That he only drinks at night to enable him to relish his plain glass of porter next day. 5thly. That he has one wife and six children weighing heavily on his mind. 6thly. That he is writing a volume of poems. 7thly. That his heart is *quite* broken. 9thly. That he cannot tell whether it is to be a girl or a boy. 10thly. That he means to start for America, being sick of the United States in England, &c.—Lazarus Blanchard.

MR. RICHARD DUNN AND MISS BURDETT COUTTS.—Mr. Richard Dunn has been liberated on bail, and it appears that he meditates further proceedings against Miss Burdett Coutts. In the course of Wednesday morning the learned gentleman swore an affidavit before Mr. Commissioner Goulburn. The affidavit set forth that A. Burdett Coutts, of No. 1, Stratton-street, and 59, Strand, both in the city of Westminster, is justly and duly indebted to this defendant in the sum of one hundred thousand pounds, by virtue of a certain authority in writing given to this defendant by the said A. B. Coutts, to draw a bill on the bank of Coutts and Co. for such a sum of money as this defendant should think a fair compensation for the injuries and imprisonments done and inflicted on this defendant by the said A. B. Coutts, and for the recovery of damages for which this defendant had at that time commenced legal proceedings, and which said bill so drawn by this defendant the said A. B. Coutts promised in writing should be duly paid, which said bill was not paid, and still remains justly due and owing to this defendant. Mr. Dunn proceeded to the office of Mr. Humphreys, the solicitor to Miss Burdett Coutts, and informed that gentleman that he (Mr. Dunn) had no intention by his present proceeding to sue out a fiat of bankruptcy; his object being to oblige her to give bail that she would proceed to trial in an action for debt. Mr. Humphreys declined interfering, and the learned gentleman left the office for the purpose of causing his notice of debt to be served. The following is a copy of the order for payment which has led to the adoption of the recent proceedings:—"London, March 4, 1846. Gentlemen—Pay myself or order the sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds. RICHARD DUNN. By the authority of Miss Burdett Coutts. Messrs. Coutts and Co., 59, Strand."

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THE THEATRES.

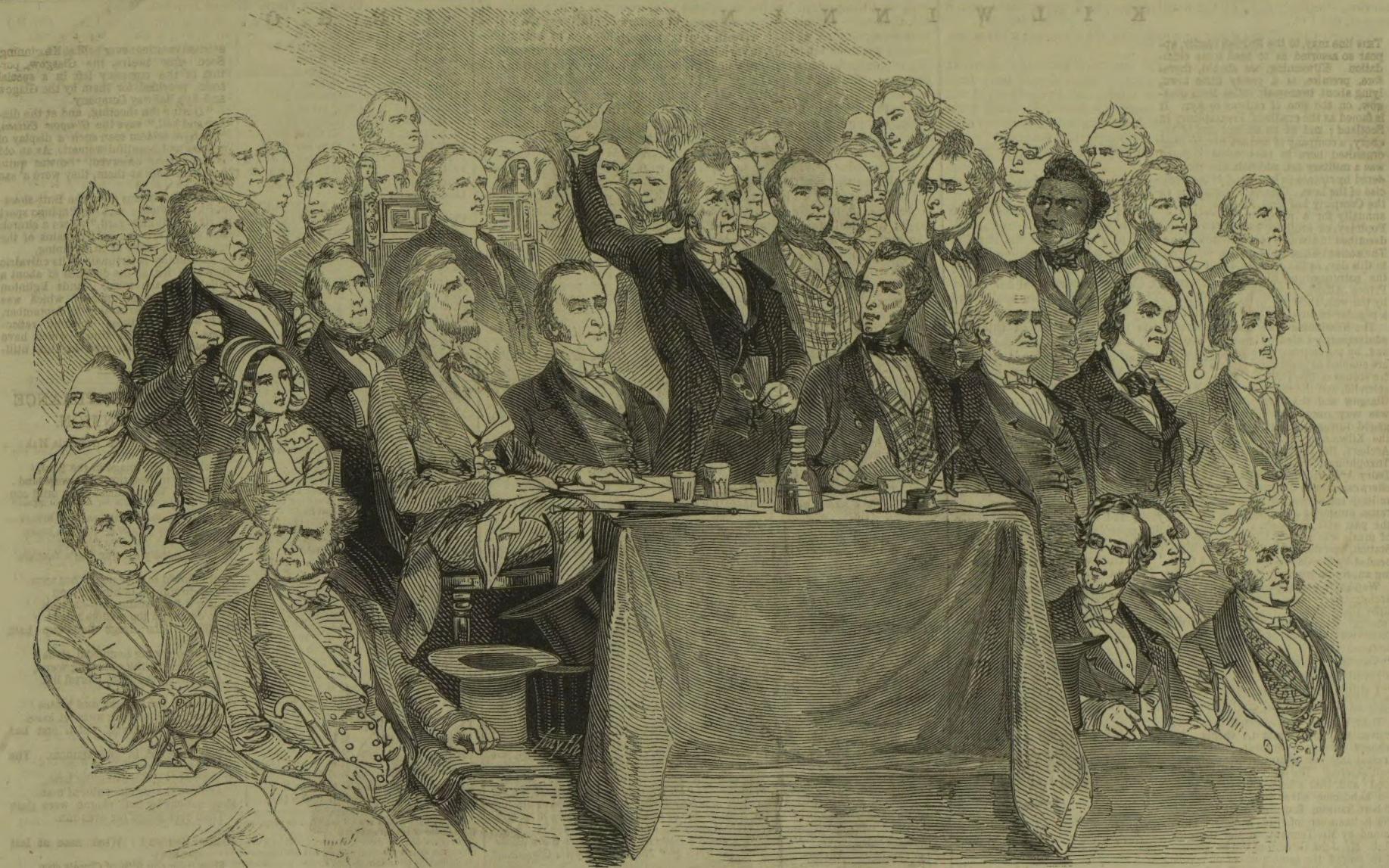
HER MAJESTY'S.

We are now fast approaching the end of the season, and we listen to the operas performed with the deeper attention and greater interest, that we are hearing them for the last time, at least for several months. It is, above all, to the new works produced this year that we now attach most importance.

To obtain a perfectly correct judgment of the value of a work, and of its materials for lasting fame, we must wait till the first blush of novelty has passed off. Gratiated curiosity, surprise, prejudice, and many other extraneous causes, may influence the first reception of any work of art: when these have passed away, it must stand or fall by its own merits.

In the annals of literature and the drama, it is not uncommon to find works of fair inferior merit, on first performance, outstripping, in success, the greatest *chef-d'oeuvres* of the greatest masters: the latter ultimately destined to immortality, while the preferred ones are, in a short time, totally forgotten and despised.

There is, no doubt, a class of compositions highly pleasing at first, but whose ephemeral merits will not stand the test of long acquaintance. If we judge by its growing popularity, "I Lombardi" is not one of these; but yet it bears out our remarks; for those portions of the opera which were at first unheeded, have gradually gained ground in public favour, while others have, perhaps, to a certain degree retrograded. This must strike all those who have



PORTRAITS FROM THE WORLD TEMPERANCE CONVENTION, AT COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

7 o'clock the chair was taken by Mr. G. W. Alexander, who was enthusiastically received.

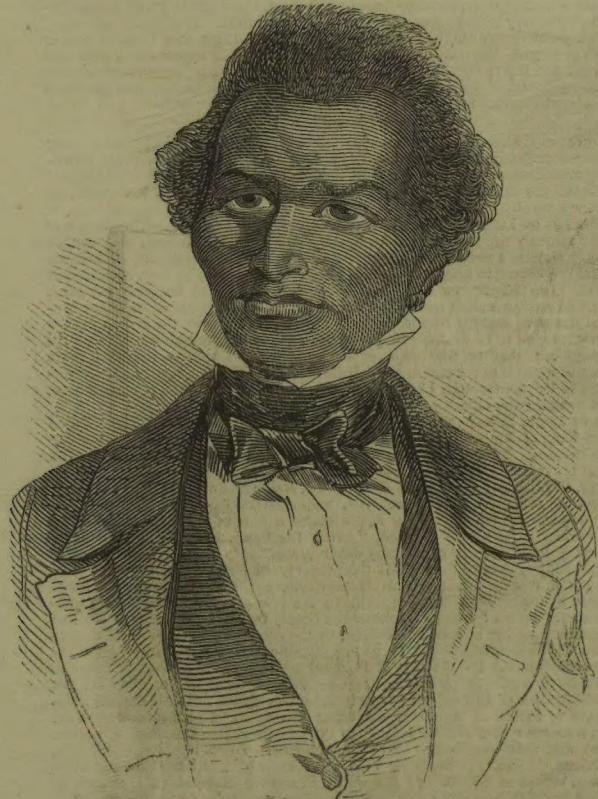
The Chairman opened the proceedings by observing that he had no doubt the glorious cause of total abstinence would receive a great impulse from the labours of the Convention. He was happy to say that many, many confirmed drunkards had been reclaimed from the ranks of intemperance, and there was scarcely a town in the kingdom which did not possess a total abstinence society. (Hear.)

Mr. J. Rutter, of Shaftesbury, congratulated the meeting upon the improved position of their principles since it was first formed by a few zealous working men in Preston. He had seen an instance in which a gentleman of birth and attainments, married to a lady of equal worth, was reduced to the greatest misery and the wife to death in consequence of indulging in moderate drink. (Hear.) Surely such an example was sufficient to induce all Christians to avoid the temptations of drinking, and also to persuade their friends to do so.

Dr. Beecher (introduced as the father of the movement in the United States) said many good men had asserted the impossibility and unlawfulness of seeking to put down drinking by associations, and that religion was the best means of reforming the drunkard. But there were two reasons why religion would not do so, first, the Gospel would not improve drunkards, because they would not go to hear it. (Hear.) The second reason was because the Holy Ghost would not regenerate and sanctify a man who was dealing in his cups. A man half tipsy had better stop at home. A system of abstinence would elevate and improve the intellect; it would also increase health, enterprise, and the products of labour.

Mr. F. Hopwood, of York, was the next speaker. He hoped to see the day when no Government would be found to license the sale of intoxicating drinks, and the call upon the industrious portion of the community to pay the expenses produced by them. (Cheers.)

The Rev. E. N. Kirk, from Boston, United States, suggested that each one should seek to reform his neighbours.



FREDERICK DOUGLAS, OF MARYLAND.

The Rev. J. Marsh, of New York, said that it was dreadful to see 60,000 in England, and 30,000 in America, annually destroyed in the agonies of drunkenness and despair, and know that there was an easy cure within their reach. There was an anecdote current in America, shortly after our youthful Sovereign's accession, which had given the Americans a good opinion of her, and that good opinion still existed. (Cheers.) It was said that the Minister requested her Majesty's assent to a particular measure, which he said was expedient; but the Queen replied, "Talk not to me of expediency, is it right?" (Applause.)

The Rev. W. Reid, of Edinburgh, spoke of the perfect competence of children to decide upon the propriety of adopting total abstinence.

Mr. F. Douglas, a coloured man, formerly a Virginian slave.—He appeared not as a delegate from any association, for unfortunately those who would have sent him were themselves in the chains of slavery. In America, 3,000,000 of his brethren were excluded from all participation in abstinence societies, merely on account of their colour. (Shame.) In 1842, his coloured brethren, seeing the suc-

GOLD; OR, THE HALF-BROTHERS.
BY CAMILLA TOULMIN.

CHAPTER IV.

And soon we feel the want of one kind heart
To love what's well, and to forgive what's ill
In us.

FESTUS.

"I AM going to prove your regard for me" said Catherine Joyce to her friend, responding to the affectionate solicitude the other had evinced, "you will not fail me in the hour of trouble I am sure."

"Tell me how I can comfort and be of use to you" replied Margaret, pressing her hand, "and I will do it."

"You promise!"

Margaret Clifford was startled by the manner in which this exclamation was uttered, and she said,

"You would not abuse such a promise and ask me to do wrong."

"There it is," cried Catherine, releasing Margaret's hand and moving a little way off. "There it is. I do not want advice or remonstrance, yet I can see you are ready to offer me both instead of doing what I would ask you."

"Blind obedience is rather the office of a slave than of a friend," said Margaret gently.

"I possess neither one nor the other I believe," returned Catherine with bitterness.

"Miss Joyce!"

"Miss Joyce! Well the truth is this. I am engaged to Mr. Drayton; Papa will not give his consent; and has forbade him the house, and has bribed the servants to intercept letters to or from him. Will you put one in the post for me as you go home?" and as she spoke she drew a sealed letter from her apron pocket. Although Margaret waived it back, saying "I wish you had not asked this of me," she could not avoid seeing the full direction.

"Have you too been bribed!" exclaimed the other, too proud to let the tears flow, although her lip quivered with the effort she made to restrain them.



STATUE OF FATHER MATHEW

cess of the cause among the whites, considered that the same instrumentality would apply to them, and organized schools, and imitated the processions of the Anglo-Saxons, in order to set an example to the weak and wavering, but no sooner did they appear than they were driven back with stones. (Shame.) The speaker proceeded to urge the necessity of meeting the evils of drunkenness by resorting to Christian charity, joined with, when deserved, severe rebuke.

Other speeches were delivered by Mr. Kendrick, of West Bromwich; Professor Caldwell; Dr. Cox; and Dr. Patten, of America; and Mr. Andrews, of Scarborough. Mr. J. S. Buckingham next delivered a short address, which concluded the proceedings. The meeting then separated.

We have engraved a group of portraits of the most distinguished speakers. To the right of the Chairman, Mr. Alexander, is Dr. Beecher, U.S.; and next are Mr. Hopwood, of York; a Professor of Theology in an American College; Frederick Douglass; Dr. Beaumont, of Bradford; and Dr. Allen, of Dublin. Immediately below the Chairman is the Rev. Mr. Kirk, U.S.; next him, Mr. Biggs, the Secretary; Dr. Cox, U.S.; Mr. Clapp, U.S.; and the Rev. Mr. Reid, of Edinburgh. To the right of the Chairman are Dr. Campbell, of London; and the Rev. Mr. Marsh, U.S.

Our Artist has also engraved a separate portrait of Frederick Douglass, the man of colour, from Maryland.

In the adjoining column is represented a colossal stone statue of Father Mathew, by Vaughan and Son, of Southwark; and to be shortly raised in the city of Cork; a scene of "the Temperance Apostle's" great triumph.



"Catherine, you are not yourself to-day, or you would not give utterance to such cruel suspicions."

"I don't know—I can't tell," continued Miss Joyce, without heeding the interruption. "I have heard it said that every one has his price; and sometimes I think it may be true."

"Catherine!"

"That I did not think this of you, I can prove. Yes, I can. I wanted our friendship to be disinterested, and pure, and devoted; but this, I suppose, is what Papa calls 'stuff and romance.' You are poor, and I

am rich—tolerably rich, as the world goes—yet I never made you a present, did I?"

Margaret Clifford was silent for a moment; she knew not what to say that could calm so strange a temper.

"But I should have liked to make you presents," resumed Catherine; "I bought them for you long ago, but I know that I should have been suspicious of you ever afterwards. You might not have deserved it; but directly it was your interest to seem my friend, I should have doubted you. Look here," she continued, opening a box that was near her, and taking a small packet from it, "I bought this for you."

It was a locket of beautiful workmanship, containing hair in the centre, and set round with fine pearls.

"To see you in this mood," said Margaret, averting her head, "makes me very glad you did not present it to me."

At the same moment, Catherine Joyce returned the trinket to the box, which was confusedly crowded with a variety of nic-nacs, and, with a sort of wilful carelessness, she violently pressed down the lid. The locket came in contact with some hard substance—there was a crash, two or three pearls rolled upon the table, and, thoroughly ashamed of her childish demonstration of temper, Catherine permitted her friend to examine what mischief was done. The trinket was quite spoilt, the setting being bent and broken, and the crystal in the centre being reduced to atoms. Margaret removed the glossy curl which this had enclosed, and, twining it round her finger, she exclaimed,

"I may keep the lock of your hair, Catherine, as a *souvenir*, without awaking your jealous fears."

The tone in which she spoke was sad, not angry—sad, without the mingling of one particle of self-laudation at her own more reasonable demeanour, or of reproach at the other's irritability. Their eyes met, and the petulant, self-willed Catherine, burst into a passion of tears, and, flinging herself on her knees, buried herself in Margaret's lap, exclaiming, "Do with me as you like; I am most wretched."

Subdued to something like a reasonable mood, she listened with tolerable patience to Margaret's entreaties—entreaties that she would pause, and at least refrain from active disobedience.

The gentleman in question, Mr. Drayton, had not made a very favourable impression on Margaret; her quick appreciation of character had enabled her to read him for the butterfly that he was; and besides, she had a wholesome horror of "idle men." As the nursery rhyme hath it, "Satan finds some mischief still" for such as him to do. She felt, by instinct rather than knowledge, that it was Catherine's fortune which attracted him.

It was a delicate matter to hint, and gently and carefully as she approached the subject, it awoke all the morbid sensitiveness of the other.

"You think, then," she exclaimed, "that I have not qualities to make me loved for myself?"

"I think," replied Margaret, very gravely, "that to-day you are so possessed by a spirit of contradiction and suspicion, that I had better leave you."

"No, stay! I want to know why you think Frederick is a fortune-hunter."

"Because a man who is content to live a useless life, and devote his time to pleasure-seeking and self-indulgence, must be incapable of entering a generous and ennobling sentiment."

"And is love so ennobling?"

"I believe that which deserves the name is so ennobling, that it makes the good, better—the wise, wiser—the dull, shrewd—and even the angry, gentle."

"I did not think you were so romantic!" exclaimed Catherine, with evident surprise.

"Not romantic enough," she replied, with a smile, and endeavouring to give the conversation a livelier tone; "not romantic enough to wish your love story carried out, although it really has some of the popular elements which are supposed to interest; for instance, a relentless father, who intercepts letters!"

"And a step-mother," said Catherine, with bitterness—"it is all her doing."

"You are unjust to Mrs. Joyce; but, if this opposition be her doing, I think you have a great deal to thank her for."

"The oddest part of my love story, I think, is my choice of a confidante. Really, listener would expect to find you either a matronly dame, who talks unreservedly of the time when 'she was a girl,' or an ancient spinster, who is careful to avoid allusions to early reminiscences and personal experiences, but dearly loves the part of an adviser, nevertheless. One might fancy you anything rather than a girl of twenty."

"And do you know, I feel as if I could not be so young. I have experienced and witnessed so many sorts of suffering, that I seem to understand all. And women who have to struggle in the world after the fashion of the sterner sex learn to comprehend man's nature as well as their own. These experiences makes one old, before Time chisels the wrinkles or blanches the hair."

"Poor Margaret."

"Nay, do not pity me. My strange knowledge is a rich treasure, and the pain it may sometimes bring me is a slight tax on its possession."

"And your experience tells you that you had better not post my letter," resumed Catherine.

"My heart tells me that you should not act precipitately."

But it is not necessary to pursue every rejoinder of that lengthened interview. As Margaret descended the stairs, she was intercepted by Mrs. Joyce.

"Excuse me, Miss Clifford," she exclaimed, "but I must speak to you."

Margaret of course surmised the questions that would be asked, and was painfully conscious of her trying situation. Had not her judgment entirely approved of the line of conduct she had adopted, no doubt she would have felt angry as well as pained, at the cross-questioning which awaited her, for nothing stirs the temper like the conviction that one has done a foolish thing. But the reverse was the case; and while she positively declined to act the spy on her friend, or to betray confidences past, present, or to come, she unhesitatingly promised to use her influence to prevent any clandestine correspondence between Mr. Drayton and Catherine Joyce.

When we look calmly and dispassionately at the actions of others, it seems so easy for them to follow the straight and simple path of Right; and we are often more inclined to wonder how they could miss their way than to command their constancy, as we should. But many are the mazes to lead astray, which the looker-on never sees.

Margaret had maintained her own self-respect on this somewhat trying occasion, and won the confidence and respect of Mr. and Mrs. Joyce; and, it might be fancy, but really she felt from that day forward that her affectionate and docile little pupils were yet more fond and obedient—that the heads of the household treated her with more than ordinary courtesy—that the servants were more respectful than before—and that even Catherine loved her better. So much for a tone and manner which may be felt rather than described. Truly the Daily Governess was becoming a person of consideration among them!

She was one of right little consideration, however, apparently in her Home. That holy word, whose meaning is so often perverted; which ought to be expressive of an ark of refuge from the storms of life, and a haven of peace and affection. Alas, to what myriads of domestic misery are such associations but the gilded dreams of youth, never to be realised!

Margaret returned home to be scolded, imprimis, for having kept the dinner waiting—though her mother had by no means allowed it to be spoilt by any lengthened courtesy of this kind—and the poor girl might have been thought by some to expiate her fault by hastily swallowing an inadequate meal in that appetising condition known as "neither hot nor cold." Secondly, for having, in the excitement of far other thoughts, forgotten a millinary commission for Mrs. Clifford, who was going with a chosen friend to a private box, to witness Susan's appearance in a new character. And scolding third and faintest, was for having splashed her dress, Mrs. Clifford sagely remarking that it would have been cheaper to have got into an omnibus when the rain came on, than to have walked through it. Margaret feebly alluded to her dislike of those noisy, nerve-shattering, inconvenient conveniences, but wisely allowed her mother to have the last thousand words.

All these are terribly unheroic admissions, only allowable because they are—true; Fancy a Heroine, with a splashed gown, dining off half-cold greasy hashed mutton. Reader, if you can realize such a thing, let me shake hands with you in spirit. It is hard to do I know. Heroines have been for so long a time attired in white muslin that never grows dirty; with auburn or raven ringlets which never drop out of

curl, that the pattern has become a sort of stereotype. Then again, of old, they were endowed with supernatural powers of abstinence, a fortunate circumstance, as they were in constant apprehension of being poisoned by jealous husbands, avaricious guardians, or unrelenting gaolers. What wonderful feats, too, physically considered, they were enabled to perform. Midnight rides (undertaken at a moment's notice), over hill and dale, fording rapid rivers by the way, and threading their path by a miracle through mazy forests by the glimmering light of a waning moon, were quite common events, for which no further equipment than a "mantle" thrown over the aforesaid white muslin, was ever necessary. And still the hair remained in curl, and colds were never caught, to rob the voice of its silvery tones, which were always ready to accompany the omnipresent lute or harp.

Thank heaven, "we have changed all that," and people are beginning to believe there may be heroines in sombre garments; with pallid cheeks, and toil-stained hands. The world don't quite understand, or take in the full measure of your true heroes and heroines yet; but it is beginning to believe there may be such, and this is a great point gained.

(To be Continued.)

CHESS.

"C. J. R." Woburn-place.—Your ingenious variation of *Damians's Problem* shall appear.

"Juvenis."—You will find some beautiful specimens of their skill in the current Number of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," and a four-move Problem by M. King, which is worthy to rank with the celebrated Indian one, on the wrapper.

"W. J. F." Hull.—You may get the Leipsc "SCHACH-ALMANACH" at Williams and Norgate's, the Foreign Booksellers.

"G. S."—In the position you refer to, if White had taken the Bishop, Black would have retained with his Queen's Rook, and, upon the adverse Rook moving to Rook's third, he might have taken the King's Pawn, leaving his Queen, since White would be mated if she were taken. Nothing, therefore, you perceive, would have been gained by the course of play suggested.

"K. L."—The Games shall be examined, but we wish always to give the names of the players.

"Senex."—We have not time to examine solutions expressed in a notation we are unaccustomed to.

"G. B. S."—You will find the technical terms used in Chess are explained in "Tomlinson's Amusements of Chess," and in "Check's Guide to the Game of Chess," and, quite as well as in either, in Cleave's threepenny pamphlet, called "The Whole Art of Chess."

"True Blue."—Your solution of Mr. Bolton's unrivalled six-move Problem, which appeared in our Notes to Correspondents, is the only correct one we have yet received. We purposefully withhold the key to it for a few days.

"A Rambler."—Mr. Kieseritzky departs for Paris immediately. Every encouragement and facility have been afforded him for playing his long talked-of match with Mr. Staunton, the latter offering to wager £200 to £100 on the result, but Mr. K. declines for the present encountering him. We believe, however, Mr. Kieseritzky will be tempted to pay us another visit next summer, and we trust then his avocations will permit him to make a longer sojourn, and enable him to test his great skill fairly with all our leading players.

"R. S."—We have no means at hand for referring to the back positions; but if you will send them, we shall have much pleasure in giving solutions.

"W. P. F." and "N. G. S."—The "Cinquante Parties" of Mr. Kieseritzky are accompanied by very copious and highly instructive notes, and they form altogether one of the cheapest and best got up Chess Books of the season.

"Alderman."—We have in reserve the whole of the admirable games played without board and men by Messrs. Harrwitz and Kieseritzky at the great Chess Meeting of the London Chess Club on the 3rd, as well as those previously played by them under the same circumstances, and shall give them as opportunities occur.

"Young Player" and "Mabel."—We cannot undertake to procure Chess Books. The works named may all be got at the Office of "The Chess-Player's Chronicle," or of Hastings, in Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn.

"J. H. B." Bradford.—You may obtain any of the Chess Works mentioned in our last number but one, either of Mr. Hurst, Publisher King William-street, Strand, or of Williams and Norgate, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden. The price of M. Kieseritzky's "Cinquante Parties" is only half-a-crown.

"E. S." Lisbon.—The Problem sent shall receive immediate attention.

"R. F. D." Lisbon.—A communication has been forwarded through the channel mentioned.

"J. A. H." Cerne Abbas.—Your solution is wrong. Mate cannot possibly be given in less than four moves.

"Xoos."—You cannot remove out of check by Casting.

"F. M. S."—You are in error as to the Law in question, and should immediately make yourself acquainted with the Rules of the Game. You will find the only correct version of them in Lewis's valuable Treatise, in Tomlinson, and in the "Chess-Player's Chronicle."

"J. G." Worcester.—If you will send the position alluded to, we will give the solution in our next.

"Subscriber." Brighton, complains that some newsvendors of this place are in the habit of demanding an extra halfpenny for our paper, on the score of expense of carriage.—We beg to say emphatically that such extra charge is a flagrant imposition, and ought not to be submitted to, as the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is procurable at the published price from John O'Groats to the Land's End.

Solutions by "W. J. F." Hull; "R. W. B." Dublin; "Alpha," "Marazion," "Philo," "T. M." "C. O." "Sigma," "P. S." and "Muff," are correct. Those by "B. C." "Citizen F." and "Major," are wrong.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, NO. 133.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK. 1. R takes Q B P (ch) R takes R (best) 3. Kt takes Kt P (dis ch) Q takes B or * 2. Q to her R's 4th K to Q 4th (best) 4. Q to K 4th—mate

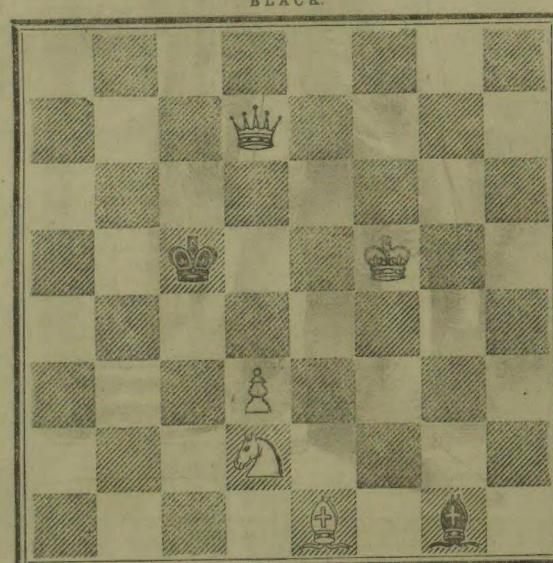
* 3. K to K 4th

PROBLEM NO. 134.

BY E. KOSSAK. (From the Berlin Chess Journal.)

White playing first mates in three moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

MATCH OF CHESS BETWEEN MM. KIESERITZKY AND HORWITZ.

This match, from which so much amusement was anticipated, and that has been looked forward to so anxiously by all acquainted with the prowess of the combatants, has turned out, we regret to say, a most vexatious failure. At starting Mr. Horwitz was the general favourite, but long before the termination of the opening game the distressingly nervous irritability of his manner showed all was not right; and, as the contest proceeded, it became painfully manifest that his recent indisposition had rendered him utterly incompetent to bear the mental labour of a hard chess fight even for a single hour. Under these circumstances it would have been prudent to adopt the advice of his medical friends and have postponed the conflict for a few weeks; but, the limited stay of his opponent rendering any delay impracticable, it was decided to play out the match, and the result is M. Kieseritzky has walked over the course and achieved a victory, which, however satisfactory to his friends, still leaves the question as to which is the better player precisely where it was before the match began.

The terms of play were that the party winning seven games should be declared the victor. Of the first six games Mr. Horwitz permitted his opponent to gain five off hand; and, although he subsequently roused himself, and contrived to add three more games to his meagre score, the head-way given his competitor was not to be recovered, and the final numbers were—

Kieseritzky, 7; Horwitz, 4; Drawn, 0.

GAME THE FIRST. (Played July 28th, 1846.)

WHITE. (Mr. K.)	BLACK. (Mr. H.)	WHITE. (Mr. K.)	BLACK. (Mr. H.)
1. K P two	K P two	27. Kt to Q R 4th	Q to Kt 5th
2. Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	28. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q
3. K B to Q B 4th	Q P one	29. K R P one	Kt to K 4th
4. Q P two	Q B to K Kt's 5th	30. B to Q 3rd	Q B to K 5th (d)
5. Q B P one	P takes P	31. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q B to K Kt 3rd
6. Q to her Kt 3d	Q to her 2d	32. B to Q 4th	Q B to K 4th (e)
7. B takes K B P (ch) Q takes B	K to Q 2d	33. K R to K sq	Q R to K sq
8. Q takes Q Kt P	K to Q 2d	34. K R to K 3rd	Kt to Kt 3rd (f)
9. Kt takes P (a)	Kt takes Kt	35. K Kt P two	R takes R
10. P takes Kt	Q to her B 5th	36. P takes K	Q B to Q 2nd
11. Q Kt to B 3d	Q to her B 3d (b)	37. B takes K Kt P	K R to Kt sq
12. Q to her Kt 3d	B to K R 4th (c)	38. B to K 6th	K to K 4th
13. Q to K 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	39. Q R to Q B sq	Kt to K R 5th
14. Castles on King's side	K B to K 2nd	40. Kt to K 4th	K to Q Kt 3d (g)
15. K P one	Q R to Q Kt sq	41. Kt to Q B 5th	Q B to Q 2nd
16. Q to her B 2nd	B to K Kt 3rd	42. Kt to Q 3d	K B to Q 3d
17. Q to K 2nd	Kt to Q 4th	43. K to B 2d	B to Kt 6th
18. Q to Kt 4th (ch)	Q to K 2d	44. K takes B	Kt to B 4th (ch)
19. Q to K B 3rd	Kt to Q 5th	45. K to B 4th	Kt takes B
20. Q			

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

EVENING MELODIES.—NO. XIX.

The Dreams of Future Years.

Oh! we shall both recall this night,
When youth no longer cheers,
And every present glance shall light
The Dreams of Future Years!
When youthful Hope is most inclin'd
To picture coming bliss,
She cannot, dare not, think to find
A frequent joy like this.

The Arab stretched beside the spring
Is loath to leave its brim;
For days and weeks may pass, and bring
No second draught for him!

R. R. S.

NEW PROCESS OF DYEING.

The *Courrier de Lyons* announces an important discovery in the art of dyeing. A dyer of Vienna, but resident in Lyons, has found out a process for obtaining a superior yellow orange colour, by the employment of quercitron, and with a single dip. This process dispenses with the use of fustic, cochineal, cream of tartar, and compound of tin, which upon the common method are necessary. It is stated that a considerable saving, both of time and expense, results from this invention, with a superior product.

THE "LETTER PADLOCK" AN ANTIQUE.

Amongst a number of small articles of the Roman period, discovered near Gloucester, and exhibited by Mr. Purnell to the Archaeological Association, at their recent meeting there, was a *letter padlock*, hitherto supposed to be a modern invention.—*The Builder.*

AVERAGE OF LIFE.

M. Lombard found that the age of the stone-cutter averaged 34 years, the miller 42, the painter 44, the joiner 49, the butcher 53, the lawyer 51, the surgeon 54, the mason 55, the gardener 60, the merchant 62, the Protestant clergyman 63, the magistrate 69.—*Hastings on Consumption.*

HENRY VIII. TO ANNE BOLEYN.

"Darling, I heartily recommend me to you, ascertaining you that I am not a little perplexed with such things as your brother shall on my part declare unto you, to whom I pray you give full credence, for it were too long to write. In my last letters I write to you that I trusted shortly to see you, which is better known in London than with any that is about me, whereof I not a little marvel, but lack of discreet handling must needs be the cause thereof. No more to you at this time, but that I trust shortly our meetings shall not depend upon other men's handlings, but upon our own. Written with the hand that lengthen to be yours. H. R."—*Halliwel's Letters.*

ALLIGATOR OIL.

A letter from St. Augustine says:—An alligator is found to be as valuable in his way as a spermatical whale. An expedition has left this place for the river of St. John's, and the dark tributary stream of Black Creek, swarming with these hideous creatures, with the view of killing them to obtain their oil. The oil of the alligator is said to be better for lamps than whale oil, and it is extracted from the animal in considerable quantity and without any great difficulty. For this discovery we are indebted to the Indians, who have been in the habit of extracting the oil of the alligator and using it for various purposes. It makes a fine transparent fluid and burns admirably.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S EMPIRE.

The Queen of England is now Sovereign over one continent, a hundred peninsulas, five hundred promontories, a thousand lakes, two thousand rivers, and ten thousand islands. She waves her hand, and five hundred thousand warriors march to battle, to conquer or to die. She bends her head, and at the signal a thousand ships of war and a hundred thousand sailors perform her bidding on the ocean. She walks upon the earth, and one hundred and twenty millions of human beings feel the slightest pressure of her footstep. Come, all ye conquerors, and kneel before the Queen of England, and acknowledge the superior extent of her dependent provinces, her subjugated kingdoms, and her vanquished empires. The Assyrian Empire was not so wealthy. The Roman empire was not so populous. The Persian empire was not so extensive. The Arabian empire was not so powerful. The Carthaginian empire was not so much dreaded. The Spanish empire was not so widely diffused. We have overrun a greater extent of country than Attila ever ruled! We have subdued more empires, and dethroned more kings than Alexander of Macedon! We have conquered more nations than Napoleon in the plenitude of his power ever subdued. We have acquired a larger extent of territory than Tamerlane the Tartar ever spurned his horse's hoof across.—*Finch, Boundaries of Empires.*

ORIGINAL MELODIES.

The Time I Best Love Thee.

I'll tell thee when I love thee best:—
And is it, when in splendour drest;
I pace the dance along with thee,
Or whirl the waltz with mirthful glee?
Oh no! although thou beauty show'st,
It is not then I love thee most.

I'll tell thee when I love thee best:—
And is it when, in habit drest,
Upon my steed I lightly amble,
And we together gaily ramble?
Oh no! although thou beauty show'st,
It is not then I love thee most.

M. S.

LORD AND LADY.

Lord and Lady are words of Saxon origin. Lord is front La-ford (loaf-giver), and he was so called from maintaining at his own expense a number of retainers or dependants. Lady is called Laf-dian (loaf-server), because she cut and served round the bread to the guests.

A GAMBLING STATESMAN.

Charles Fox was so skilful a player at whist and piquet, that, had he restricted himself to those games, he might, it is said, have derived a clear income of four thousand a year from his card-purse. But he delighted in games of chance, from which he rose almost invariably a loser. On one occasion, he had the luck to win five thousand pounds at a sitting, part of which he paid to his creditors, and soon lost the remainder in the company of those from whom he had received it.—*The Age of Pitt and Fox.*

THE MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT.

Prior to the year 1760, no stage-coach came nearer to Liverpool than Warrington. In that year, however, one was established, for the first time, to run between Liverpool and London; the journey was performed once a week, and it took no less than four days to accomplish the distance. Carriages, indeed, were then very rare; and it is mentioned as a singular fact, that at the period in question there was but one *gentleman's* carriage in the town of Liverpool, and that carriage was kept by a *lady* of the name of Clayton.—*Addy's Picturesque Handbook of Liverpool.*

TRADITION ABOUT SPAIN.

The Spaniards have a story, that when Ferdinand III., after his death at Seville, which he had conquered from the Infidels, was brought into communion with St. Jago, he forthwith proceeded to ask favours for Spain. "Fine climate," says the King, "Granted," says the Saint. "Fertile soil, corn, wine, oil, &c. &c. Granted." "Brave sons and beautiful daughters." "Granted." "Good government." "No, no, no—three times, nine times, no. Give Spain good government, and every one of the angels would leave heaven to live in it."

VEGETABLE PAPERS.

At the paper works of Messrs. Kuenemann Brothers, established about three years ago at Aspach le Point (Haut Rhin), vegetable substances of all kinds, particularly burweed, hay, dried potato stems, &c., are advantageously employed in place of rags in the manufacture of paper. The papers of this firm are remarkable for their tenacity, and particularly well adapted for packing purposes.

A RUN UPON BUTTER.

A good dame, who was conveying a basket of butter, among other things, to Canterbury market, in a donkey cart, on Saturday last, when the heat of the sun was particularly intense, intent upon the duties of driving the slow-footed animal, neglected to observe what was going on behind her. The butter melted with the heat of the sun, became entirely liquified, and dropped gradually away through the crevices of the cart, until, at the termination of the journey, out of seventeen pounds, scarcely an ounce remained.

CURE FOR THE CATERPILLAR.

A gentleman at Galashiels (Scotland), has discovered that exhausted bark spread on the surface round the roots of gooseberry bushes, is an effectual remedy for caterpillar. A more simple and cheap remedy could scarcely be wished for. A cart-load of the bark, which costs about sixpence, is amply sufficient for the largest garden.

EXPENSIVE AMUSEMENT.

Captain Pochell, in allusion to the expenses of proceedings in the Admiralty Courts, said, the other day, in the House of Commons, that the counsel there would not open their mouths for less than ten guineas, and it cost nine pounds only to look at them.

EDWARD II. AT GLOUCESTER.

It is recorded of Edward the Second, says Mr. Britton, in his interesting paper on the "New Inn," at Gloucester, lately read at the Archaeological Meeting assembled there, "that, coming to Gloucester about the year 1319, he was honourably received by Abbot Thokey and the Convent; and, being present at an entertainment given in the Abbot's Hall, observed the pictures of his predecessors, and jocosely inquired if his own was among them. The Abbot, in something of a prophetic spirit, answered, that he hoped he should have him in a more honourable place. This actually occurred; for, when the King was murdered, the Monasteries of Bristol, Kingswood, and Malmesbury refused to receive the Royal corpse, through fear of Mortimer and the Queen; but Abbot Thokey brought the dead body from Berkeley Castle in his own carriage to the Monastery of Gloucester, where it was received by the members of the convent in procession, and buried on the north side of the choir, near the great altar.—*The Gloucester Herald.*

LUXURIOUS TRAVELLING.

The travellers on the Dutch railroads being much annoyed by the dust during the hot weather, an expedient has been devised for the purpose of preventing annoyance by attaching a car pierced with holes behind the tender. The car is filled with ice, which being melted during the journey effectually lays the dust.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE ROYAL REGATTA AT THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

COWES, Monday, August 10.

CONTRARY to the usual custom, by which the sailing in the Solent has for time immemorial been done, either in a storm or stark calm, on Monday morning, as soon as the flood began to make, there was a delicious whole-sail breeze. Southampton Water was vacated for Cowes Roads, and, at least, so far as the supply of yachts went, there was promise of a gallant day's racing.

Her Majesty having decided upon visiting Ventnor, and the back of the island, it was known that the opening of the Regatta would not be honoured by the Royal presence; but the Queen, it was stated, intimated her gracious intention of being present at the Royal Victoria Yacht Club matches.

The pleasure fleet in the harbour and roadstead was very strong; and yet, as will presently be seen, but a brace of most moderate craft had the energy to sail round the island, on a zephyr summer-day, for a hundred pounds' worth of plate. The fact is, the usual time of entry for this prize was altered from twelve at midnight of the day preceding to twelve at noon, and the consequence was that some goodly vessels, that would have otherwise gone, had not the chance. The skippers growled, but why couldn't they *foresee* the probability of the change? It was, indeed, impossible they should *see* it, to any effect, as they did not land upon the island till time had been called. How cavalierly their cavaliers do business.

At ten A.M. the following cutters sailed for the £100 Plate, for yachts of that class belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron, of 30 tons and not exceeding 50—course, round the island:—The *Frisk*, of 47 tons, old measurement; the *Medina*, of 44 tons, ditto. The former was built two or three years ago, for the Hon. Mr. Hare, at Lympstone; the latter a long time ago, for somebody at Cork. They set away with the flood, for the eastward; as aforesaid, with a most pleasant breeze—which no doubt was a brisk wind outside—but if a pair of bumboats had started, there could not have been less manifestation. The race did not excite the shadow of a shade of interest; the "tameness was shocking," as Alexander Selkirk says, in his *Ode to Solitude*. In the mean-while people enjoyed themselves as they best might—"and hopefully thought on the morrow." Some went to White's yard to see the magnificent schooner which that great artist has launched for the Emperor of Russia. What a beauty it is, only 250 tons; yet, as Lord Adolphus Fitzclare declared, with infinitely a more roomy and befitting state cabin than the Royal Yacht of England! What do you say to that, my Lords of the Admiralty? At dinner hour in the evening the wager vessels returned from their long and solitary cruise—the *Frisk* winning by some twenty minutes.

Tuesday, the opening day of the sports at Ryde, was the sort of thing the committee would have ordered for the occasion—if weather could be spoken. It was indeed a glorious mixture of sunlight and fresh breeze, and the lovely town of Ryde was put on the scene like some bright pictorial *feé*. The main street was waving with streamers and festooned with flowers and evergreens. A company, in all the bravery of holiday attire, covered the pier: the roads were occupied by a fleet of peerless barges, and all gave note of an occasion of account.

The appearance of the Royal Yacht off East Cowes, gave strength to the belief that her Majesty would honour the sports with her presence—but it was not so. The Queen did not go afoul at all. The list being a very full one on the first race, was started about eleven A.M. It was for the Grand National Regatta Prize Cup, and was won, in a field of four, by the *Gauntlet*. Then followed the race for the Royal Victoria Purse of 100 Guineas, which, of course, the invincible *Heroine* carried off—with Mr. Jekyll's *Alarm*, however, very handy. The third match—for schooners of all Royal Yacht Clubs—was the crack affair of the day. It brought to the starting post a gallant squadron of five—of which, in a very close shave, the *Anaconda* was the victor. As it was a time race, however, she would have been entitled to twelve minutes from the *Gem*, that was second, even had she been first. There was other sailing and rowing, and a series of capital sport occupied all interest till close upon eight o'clock—an hour beyond which the human stomach should not be kept from the dinner table.

At an early hour on Wednesday morning, the Queen took their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians to Portsmouth; and, having taken leave of her august guests, proceeded to cruise to the westward of Cowes, in the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*. Presently her tender, the *Fairy*, arrived at the mouth of the Medina, from repairing at Southampton, and incontinently ran into a disabled barge, and carried her mizen mast clean out of her. Surely these imperious craft are imperfectly handled. This was the second and last day of the Ryde Regatta, and drew a goodly company to the issue, occupying the three quarters of a mile of pier with "fair women and brave men." The wind had shifted from west to east, with brilliant weather. Soon after noon, however, it fell stark calm, and there was heavy fear that a drifting match was to be the result. But Fortune was more kind: anon, a fine whole-sail breeze sprang up, and ye saw the winged craft cleaving their paths—happily to fame, surely to deserve it.

The second day of the Ryde Regatta was certainly inferior to the first, but it was good nevertheless. Towards four P.M. the breeze became good, and the sailing terminated in the *Heroine* winning the Tradesmen's Grand Prize; the *Ranger* carrying off the Piece of Plate, value £50, for yachts under 15 tons; and the *Belvidere* putting in her maiden race for the Piece of Plate, value £50, for yachts not more than 31 tons. She had once before, indeed, received for being second—but this was her first victory outright.

On Thursday, the scene once more opened at Cowes. The morning set in with a strong wind from the westward, accompanied by flying showers. It was for a prize of £100 that four schooners of this rate started, precisely at ten, A.M.:

	Tons.	Owners.
The Flirt..	132	Sir Bellingham Graham, Bart.
Fair Rosamond..	122	Marquis of Blandford
The Maud..	119	T. Leigh, Esq.
The Gem..	126	T. W. Fleming, Esq.

Soon after the vessels had started, the breeze freshened to a whole gale; and as the course lay round the island, it was over, to sea-ward, a wicked lee-shore. All manner of disasters befel them. The *Maud*, before making the Nab, carried away her forecastle by the board, and ran for Portsmouth. The *Flirt* had a top-mast blown out of her—in short, it was as perilous a pleasure-party as many a navigator has had to encounter in doubling the Horn.

After a long chapter of "moving accidents by flood," of the four that sailed in the morning so gallantly, two returned in the evening—namely, the *Fair Rosamond* and *Flirt*, the former winning by five minutes.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The departures of the "swells" as our friend "Harry" designates the aristocrats of the Turf, for the moors, is beginning to tell upon business at the Corner; and until they meet the operatives at Doncaster, the transactions are to be on a small scale. Nevertheless, we are enabled to subjoin a full list of market prices.

ST. LEGER.		
5 to 1 agst Pyrrhus the First (taken)	10 to 1 agst Traverser (taken, afterwards offered)	25 to 1 agst Erin-go-Bragh (t., afterwards offered)
11 to 2 — Sir Tatton Sykes (taken)	10 to 1 — Fancy Boy (take)	27 to 1 — Free Lance (taken, afterwards offered)
8 to 1 — Grimston (taken, afterwards offered)	16 to 1 — Brocardo (taken, afterwards offered)	33 to 1 — Poynton (taken, afterwards offered)
9 to 1 — Iago (take 10 to 1)	20 to 1 — Sting (t.)	40 to 1 — Cranebrook (t.)

DERBY.		
12 to 1 agst Van Tromp	33 to 1 agst Old Port (t.)	60 to 1 agst The Field
22 to 1 — Epirote	40 to 1 — Bingham (t.)	

EDMUND HANICAP.		
6 to 1 agst Bourton	10 to 1 agst Drudl	

WOLVERHAMPTON STAKES.		
3 to 1 agst Dulcet.		

THURSDAY.—A thinly-attended room, and betting on too small a scale to have any effect upon the prices:—

